GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL
IN BALUCHISTAN

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR

1949-50

PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN PRESS, KARACHI
1953

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PART I

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1949-50

Lieut.-Col. S. M. Khurshid was Agent to the Governor-General upto the 14th July 1949, and Mr. Amin-ud-Din from the 15th July 1949 to the 31st March, 1950.

On the international border there was no serious incident during the year, while internally law and order was satisfactory except for minor clashes of not very unusual character between certain parties in the Loralai District.

The Mekran Levy Corps was re-organised with effect from 1-4-1949 in order to bring it to the standard of the Frontier Corps. The name of the corps was changed to Mekran Militia and its strength increased.

Stringent measures were taken to stop smuggling from Mekran to Iran *via* Gwadur and Pasni.

The Council of Ministers appointed in the Kalat State in October 1945 was dissolved in 1948, and instead Secretaries were appointed to run the administration under the direct supervision of the Wazir-i-Azam.

Earthquake tremors of lesser intensity were felt throughout Baluchistan during the year under report. There was no damage.

There were very little rains during the year under report. In the Chagai and Loralai Districts near famine conditions prevailed which were averted by the grant of interest-free loans by the Central Government. The usual taccavis were also sanctioned in greater number.

The establishment of Pakistan ushered in Baluchistan a new era of educational progress, economic development and constitutional reforms.

The Province made great strides in the field of Education and the year under report can be taken as a milestone in the progress of Education. The Government College which had been raised to the standard of degree college in 1948 made all round progress during the year. The primary and secondary education received great impetus by the opening of a large number of schools throughout the Province. The number of primary schools alone established within two years of the birth of Pakistan equalled the number of primary schools which existed in the Province at the time of the partition of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent.

Similarly there was a marked development in the economic field where agricultural economy was improved by the provision of more tractors resulting in increased production and more area being brought under cultivation. Improved variety of seeds was supplied to the Zamindars and irrigational resources of the Province were increased. The Anambar and Narechi schemes in the Loralai District have already resulted in the increase of water resources of that district. A large number of other irrigation schemes were also under examination. Due attention was also paid to the improvement of small irrigational resources and with this end in view loans were advanced for sinking wells particularly in the Quetta-Pishin District.

The industrial resources of the Province were also improved and the development of woollen and small cottage industries received special attention. The examination of the question of setting up a factory for

spinning woollen yarn at Harnai was taken up. The annual coal production increased from a few thousand tons to about three hundred thousand tons. The question of exploiting the petroleum deposits also engaged the attention of Government.

In the field of constitutional reforms a nominated Advisory Council consisting of 20 non-officials was set up in June 1949. Two Advisers from among the members of this Council were also appointed who were given charge of the Departments of Education, Agriculture, Forests, Development, Animal Husbandry and Health. The Government have also set up an Enquiry Committee to examine and recommend the constitutional reforms to be introduced in Baluchistan so as to bring it on the same level as other Provinces of Pakistan.

During the period under review about 30,000 Muslim refugees entered Baluchistan from various parts of India. 22,000 refugees were rehabilitated in Quetta proper and 8,000 were settled in the outlying districts of Baluchistan during the period under review. A sum of Rs. 34,360 was spent from the Quaid-i-Azam Relief Fund on the maintenance of refugee widows and destitute children and a sum of Rs. 12,284 was spent on feeding the refugees in camps. A sum of Rs. 46,082 was spent on the Rehabilitation Department during the year 1949-50.

PART II

REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1949-50

Summary

The table below shows the figures of areas sown and successfully cropped during the years 1948-49 and 1949-50 :—

Years	Area sown		Total	Area successfully cropped		Total
	In the settled and surveyed Tahsils	In Tehsils not surveyed or settled		In the settled and surveyed Tahsils	In Tahsils not surveyed or settled	
1948-49	5,15,956	48,295	5,64,251	3,36,846	21,877	3,58,723
1949-50	4,66,355	49,741	5,16,096	3,18,962	18,352	3,37,314

Weather and Crop.—During the year under report near famine conditions prevailed in the Chagai District and Musakhel Tahsil of the Loralai District owing to scanty rainfall. In order to alleviate the famine conditions, the Central Government sanctioned the following interest-free taccavi loans during the year under report for Quetta-Pishin, Chagai and Loralai Districts :—

1. Rs. 1,20,000 Subsidy.
2. Rs. 60,000 (Foodgrain) Taccavi.
3. Rs. 5,00,000 Irrigation Development Taccavi.

These were in addition to the regular Taccavi grants which were given in greater number.

Survey and Settlement.—No surveys and settlements were carried out during the year under report. The present terms of the settlements of the various Tahsils are sanctioned upto the following dates :—

1. Quetta 31-3-1976
2. Pishin 31-3-1976
3. Shahrig... 31-3-1978
4. Sinjawi... 31-3-1978
5. Nasirabad (sliding scale assessment) ... ... After Rabi (1951-52).

FRUIT INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

I. *STAFF*

During the year under report Dr. A. A. Khan, B.Sc. Agric. (Pb.), Ph.D. Hort. (Bristol) took over as Director of Agriculture in Baluchistan from R. Zarbakht Khan, officiating Director of Agriculture, who reverted to his original post as Deputy Director of Agriculture in Baluchistan.

II. *GENERAL AGRICULTURE*

The duties of the staff employed under General Agriculture were mainly confined to Wheat Seed Distribution Scheme, in addition to laying out of some demonstration plots on farmers' land, sale of improved Agricultural Implements and attending to the maintenance of Agricultural Farms. The activities of the staff are briefly discussed below :—

(a) *Wheat Seed Distribution Scheme*

Over 90,000 Mds. of Wheat Seed was distributed to the farmers throughout Baluchistan which was sown on an area of about 1,20,000 acres. The Improved Wheat Seed gives on an average one maund higher yield than the local mixtures and consequently the seed distributed was expected to bring an extra yield of 1,20,000 maunds to the growers. Out of the total quantity of wheat seed distributed about 850 maunds were supplied for Khushkaba cultivation in uplands.

(b) *Paddy Seed Distribution Scheme*

Paddy grown in the Nasirabad Sub Division of the Sibi district is mainly confined to Kangni variety which has a mixture of red grain inferior rice. In order to supply pure Kangni seed to the farmers about 6,500 maunds of paddy was imported from Larkana and Jacobabad districts of Sind and distributed to the Zamindars which was sown on an area of nearly 14,000 acres, yielding a fairly pure crop of Kangni.

In addition to this 107 maunds of pure Jajai and Bengalo varieties of paddy which are superior to Kangni were also distributed to the Cultivators.

(c) *Berseem Seed*

About 21 maunds of Berseem Seed imported from Peshawar was sold to Zamindars of Nasirabad Sub Division for raising Fodder.

(d) *Demonstration Plots*

The object of the demonstration plots is to show to the Cultivators, on their own lands, improved Agricultural practices and superiority of improved seed. Improved Agricultural practices include such operations as proper preparation of seed bed, proper seed rate, suitable number of irrigations, use of improved Agricultural implements, use of fertilizers and manures etc. Twenty such Demonstration Plots were laid out throughout Baluchistan and the utility of improved Agricultural practices brought home to the Growers.

(e) *Implements*

Thitry-two furrow using ploughs (Hyderabad Ploughs) and two Fodder Cutters were sold to the growers.

(f) *Agricultural Shows*

Three Agricultural Shows were arranged at the time of Cattle Fairs at Sibi, Usta Mohd. and Gumbaz. Demonstration in the preparation of land with improved implements, spraying fruit trees and dusting seeds were given. Improved seeds and Charts showing improved Agricultural practices were displayed. Prizes were awarded to the winners in ploughing competition and exhibiters of best Agricultural produce.

(g) *Agricultural Farms*

(i) *Agricultural Farm, Usta Mohd.*

Six-hundred and thirty-eight maunds of pure seed of wheat, 110 maunds pure seed of Jowar and 171 maunds pure seed of paddy was raised. The average yields per acre of wheat, Jowar and paddy were

9 maunds 7 seers, 3 maunds 4 seers and 11 maunds 10 seers respectively. Low yields were due to hard Alkali soil. The income and expenditure of the Farm amounted to Rs. 9,120-11-9 and 19,896-13-2 respectively.

(*ii*) *Agricultural Farm, Sibi Jadid*

This Farm is essentially a nucleus Seed Multiplication Farm where 403 Mds. 15 Srs. of pure seed of C-591 and 148 maunds of pure Baghdar Jowar were raised for distribution to the prospective growers. The average yield per acre of wheat and jowar were 8 Mds. 9 Srs. and 5 Mds. 17 Srs. respectively. Low yields in jowar was due to Borer attack. The income of the Farm amounted to Rs. 6,236-2-3 against an expenditure of Rs. 15,889-15-1.

(*iii*) *Agricultural Farm, Loralai*

One hundred and sixty-four maunds and twenty seers of pure wheat seed was raised at the Farm. The yield per acre was 7 Mds. 6 Srs. The income of the Farm amounted to Rs. 2,556 against an expenditure of Rs. 16,458-11-6.

Out of the ten varieties of wheat under trial "Local White" gave the highest yield. October was found to be the most suitable period for sowing wheat. Out of the three systems of sowing wheat "Kera" and "Pora" out yielded "Chatta". "Swabi White" variety of Maize yielded the highest produce. Preliminary trials indicated that there is a likelihood of cotton being grown successfully in Loralai. Deccan-hemp gave 10 maunds fibre per acre at the Loralai Farm.

(*iv*) *Dry Farm, Sariab*

The object of the Farm was to raise crops under rain-fed conditions. The crops sown here failed successively for two years for want of rain and proper conservation of soil moisture and consequently the Farm was closed down in March 1950. The income of the Farm amounted to Rs. 160-13-0 against an expenditure of Rs. 15,242-9-3.

III. *HORTICULTURE (FRUIT GROWING)*

Fifty-nine thousand four hundred and forty-two nursery plants of various kinds and varieties of fruits were raised for sale to the Growers. About Rs. 25,000 nursery plants were sold to the Growers during the year under report. To give impetus to fruit-growing, price of nursery plants was kept low. Apples and Pears were sold at -|12|- each, Peaches, Plums and Apricots at -|4|- each and rooted cuttings of Grapevines and Pomegranates were sold at -|2|- each.

Thirty-two thousand seven hundred and sixty-two fruit trees of various kinds and varieties were planted by the Horticultural staff in 204 orchards. Horticultural survey of the fruit growing tracts was completed which covered an area of 5,797 acres with 14,91,047 fruit trees. 1,02,511 fruit trees of non-bearing age were pruned and trained by the Horticultural staff. Pruning demonstrations were arranged in about 6 dozen villages throughout Baluchistan. Suitable fruit trees were selected for bud wood and rootstocks. Yield records of various varieties of fruit trees were taken with a view to estimating their crop yield. With a view to explore further the possibilities of Horticultural extension, a survey of perennial water supply was undertaken in several places. Necessary technical advice was given to growers on the management of orchards, manuring, irrigation, weeding, hoeing, and thinning of fruits. Experimental work in progress included thinning of fruits by spraying, hybridisation, method and time of pruning, and trials of varieties and rootstocks.

IV. *VEGETABLE SEED PRODUCTION SCHEME*

The Scheme is divided into two parts, *i.e.*, Research and Multiplication. The main object of Research is to produce mother vegetable seed stock of high quality for distribution to the Registered Growers. Very rigid selection of true to type plants of individual varieties of various vegetables was done during the year under report.

The Multiplication part of the Scheme received a great set back after partition due to migration of Hindu Growers to India and also due to the reason that the main market for vegetable seeds (*i.e.*, India) was lost. New unexperienced vegetable growers came into the field and started raising vegetable seeds on a limited scale but in spite of all these difficulties 27,064 pounds seed of about 3 dozen vegetables were exported outside Baluchistan.

V. *CANNING AND FRUIT PRESERVING AND RESEARCH SCHEME*

Research.—Twenty-nine minutes sterilization was found to be the correct time of processing canned cherries in boiling water. Best canned products of " White Heart " and " Napolean " cherries were obtained by the addition of Eythrosine A. S. colour to the covering Syrup at the rate of four to five per cent. Addition of Calcium Lactate did not improve the texture of canned apricots, which tend to soften during long storage. Addition of Culcium Lactate had no effect on the splitting tendency of plums after canning. A satisfactory cherry syrup was prepared from cull fruits of " Napolean " and " White Heart " cherries. A satisfactory mixed fruit chutney was prepared from apples, apricots, peaches and plums. A satisfactory product of jelly was obtained from " Santa Roza " plums but it developed unattractive dark colour during about a year's storage at room temperature.

Development.—800 cans of cherries, apricots, grapes and peaches and 200 cans of apricot, plum and cherry jam were prepared for sale. Necessary technical advice was given to Fruit Processing Factories in Baluchistan and their 33 samples of various fruit products were tested in the Laboratory and suggestions given to improve the quality of these products. A short course of Fruit and Vegetable Preservation of 15 days duration was arranged which was attended by 16 persons. Samples of products prepared in the Laboratory were exhibited at the Pakistan Industrial Exhibition held at Karachi where demonstrations were also arranged on the preparation of about half a dozen fruit products.

VI. *ENTOMOLOGY*

90,712 Larvae of Codling Moth were removed by scraping from 30,568 apple, pear and quince trees. 6,235 apple, pear and quince trees were sprayed with lead arsenate against Codling Moth and the percentage of infestation in treated orchards was reduced from 60-80 to 11-22. 72,076 colonies of Hairy Caterpillar were removed from 4,883 trees. Larvae of Hairy Caterpillar which escaped destruction were sprayed with lead arsenate and as a result 9,584 trees were treated in 17 orchards. Destruction of hibernating colonies of this pest and subsequent spraying with Lead Arsenate brought the pest under complete control in treated orchards.

Almond Scale is a very serious Pest of Almonds. Infested trees give 30-40 lower yield than the unaffected ones, depending upon the degree of infestation. It was established that diesel oil Bordeaux Mixture spray during winter months gave very good results against this pest. 2,733 trees were sprayed against this pest in Loralai and Barshore areas. Euzophera

punicella Moore is a serious pest of Pomegranates which appeared at Karez Inayatullah. This was brought under control by spraying with Lead Arsenate during the month of June. Scraping of bark to remove the hibernating Larvae was also found successful during the months of November and December. About 600 Pomegranate trees were cleared of this Pest. 9,752 trees infested with Black and Green Peach Aphid were sprayed either with fish oil Rosin Soap or Tobacco decoction and the pests were brought under control. 15,656 live burrows of rats were treated with Cymag with excellent results. Godowns of the Directorate of Food Supply, Baluchistan were treated against Stored Grain Pests.

VII. *MYCOLOGY*

Orobanche (Sozgul) is a notorious parasite of potatoes, Sarda melon etc. No affective control measure is known against this. A way to get rid of the parasite is to remove the stalks before seed formation so that soil remains free of the seed of the parasite from new infestation. 46,72,800 stalks were removed from an area of about 188 acres. 10,000 maunds of Jowar seed was treated with Sulpher dust against grain Smut. The seed was enough to cover about 40,000 acres. By giving this treatment an increase in yield to the extent of one maund per acre results. 1,475 maunds of wheat seed was treated with Agrosan G against Bunt of Wheat. The treated seed was expected to give an increased yield of about a maund per acre as compared to untreated seed. 7,573 apple trees were pruned and their shotts affected with Die-back removed and destroyed.

VIII. *MECHANICAL CULTIVATION SCHEME*

Two thousand acres were "bunded", 100 acres levelled and 2,000 acres ploughed. Water courses which had silted up during the summer floods were excavated, enabling 2,000 acres of land to be brought under cultivation. Ploughing was mainly confined to rice land in Nasirabad. Ploughing with Tractor increased the yield of rice by about 20 per cent.

IX. *MARKETING SCHEME*

Survey on the marketing of Cardamoms and tobacco was carried out and reports written. Information on the production, import, export and prices of fruits, foodgrains and commercial crops was sent to the Pakistan Government. 1,850 wagons were arranged with the local Railway authorities for being placed at the disposal of the growers. About 3 lac maunds of various fruits were sent to outside markets in these wagons. Petrol was arranged for the transport of fruit to the Railway Station and manure to the orchards of the growers. 50,000 maunds of paddy straw was imported and distributed as a packing material for the fruits exported. A Co-operative Society (Shirkat-e-Zamindaran) for the disposal of fruit was started. To help the Society Government gave a loan of Rs. 10,000 and a subsidy of Rs. 2,400 to meet expenses on the pay of staff and office rent.

TACCAVI

Taccavi loans oustanding at the commencement of the year *i.e.*, on 1st April, 1949 amounted to Rs. 14,96,650-5-3 against Rs. 10,72.511-6-8 on 1st April, 1948. Loans amounting to Rs. 5,00,000 as detailed in Appendix V were given during 1949-50 against Rs. 4,97,050 during the preceding year. Of the former a sum of Rs. 2,67,800 was granted under Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. 2,32,200 under the Agriculturist's Loans Act. Recoveries during the year 1949-50 amounted to Rs. 2,88,667-4-1. A sum of Rs. 186 was remitted, and a sum of Rs. 34,583-11-0 was suspended during the year under report. The loans outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 19,70,500-10-8.

QUETTA MUNICIPALITY AND BAZAR FUNDS

The total receipts and expenditure of the Quetta Municipality for the year 1949-50 amounted to Rs. 13,01,117 and 12,64,032 against Rs. 12,83,529 and 12,24,476 respectively of the preceding year.

Construction.—The construction of private buildings in the Municipal area was held up owing to the rise in prices and non-availability of material. A sum of Rs. 56,129 was spent on the construction of new roads during the year and a sum of Rs. 1,078 was spent on the construction of new drains. the existing roads or drains were maintained at a cost of Rs. 22,285.

The various public utility services were run efficiently throughout the year.

Public Health.—The state of public health during the year was quite satisfactory. There was no death from any of the chief preventable diseases throughout the year. The total number of births and deaths registered was 384 and 319 as compared with 596 and 273 in the previous year. The chief cause of deaths were fever (210), Dysentery (70) and Respiratory diseases (104).

Bazar Fund finances

The total receipts of the marginally noted bazar funds amounted to Rs. 6,56,154-2-8 while the expenditure was Rs. 7,45,641-3-9.

(1) Pishin Saddar and Distt. Bazar Fund, (2) Sibi Bazar Fund, (3) Loralai Bazar Fund, (4) Nasirabad Bazar Fund, (5) Bolan Bazar Fund, (6) Nushki Bazar Fund, and (7) Fortsandeman Bazar Fund.

Pishin Saddar & District Bazar Fund.

The income and expenditure of the Pishin Bazar Fund amounted to Rs. 2,51,953-12-10 and 3,04,871-3-1. A sum of Rs. 35,636 was spent on works.

Sibi, Loralai, Fortsandeman, Nushki, Bolan and Usta Bazar Funds

The condition of the funds was normal.

General

Apart from the sum of Rs. 2,97,667-7-11 representing the closing balance of all the Bazar Funds on 31st March 1950 the following funds were invested in different loans and certificates :—

	Rs.
1. Pishin Saddar and Distict Bazar Fund	7,83,400
2. Sibi Bazar Fund	52,300
3. Bolan Bazar Fund	14,800
4. Loralai Bazar Fund	40,000
5. Nushki Bazar Fund	62,000
	9,52,500

TRADE

Afghanistan

1. A statement showing the value of commodities imported from Afghanistan during the year under report is as under :—

		Rs.
1.	Dried fruits	69,69,843
2.	Fresh fruits	44,84,084
3.	Nuts	24,37,320
4.	Drugs and medicines	1,77,372
5.	Dried vegetables	57,950
6.	Onions	5,020
7.	Cumin Seeds	2,17,736
8.	Gram and pulses	7,400
9.	Skins	48,300
10.	Wool raw	37,57,506
11.	Carpets	2,24,536
12.	Karakuli skins	1,54,00,000
13.	Blankets	1,760
14.	Tobacco raw	2,74,014
15.	Miscellaneous	42,713

A table showing the exports of Oversea Goods *via* Chaman Killa-i-Jadid (Spin Boldak) route under the procedure prescribed for regulating transit traffic and goods other than goods in transit allowed for export to Afghanistan against licences issued is as under :—

Overseas Trade Goods

No. of packages	Weight	Value	Duty
1,60,773	22,786-1/4	Rs. 2,89,85,777/8	Rs. 1,29,87,648

Petroleum Products

	Gallons
Motor spirits	11,98,907
High speed diesel	9,06,305
Kerosene oil	2,06,132
Delic oil	27,000
R.P.M. Delo S.A.E. 30	24,750
Other lubricants	3,104

Overseas State Goods

No. of packages	Weight	Value	Duty
19,476	13,421-1/2	Rs. 82,29,489/3/-	...

Petroleum Products

	Gallons
R.P.M. Delo S.A.E. 30	16,965
R.P.M. Delo S.A.E. 40	900
Motor oil S.A.E. 220	225
Motor oil S.A.E. 10	1,710
Thuban 140	1,800
Algol oil	135

Export Allowed against Licences

1,21,308	8,763-3/4	Rs. 10,61,820	...

Raisins, Apricots, Abjosh, Almonds and Pistachio are the chief items of import from Afghanistan.

IRAN

The non-dutiable goods imported from Iran are carpets, skins, zeera, almonds, pistachio, alubukhara, asafoetida, dry fruits and poppy seeds. Customs duty is realized on silver-coins.

2. Tea, cement and foodgrains were the chief articles of export from Pakistan to Iran.

Overseas Trade Goods

3. No foreign goods in transit from various countries were exported to Iran *via* Nokkundi during the year under report.

4. Various commodities weighing 1,46,981 mds. of the value of Rs. 75,96,305 as shown in the table below were imported from Iran during 1949-50 :—

Name of commodity 1	Weight 2	Value 3
	Mds. Srs.	Rs. a. p.
1. Almonds and other fruits	25,486 19	20,16,796 0 0
2. Drugs and medicines	8,062 30	6,83,567 0 0
3. Goat Hairs	352 35	32,840 0 0
4. Cumin seeds (Zira)	70,320 16	27,03,022 0 0
5. Carpets	816 17	4,84,150 0 0

1	2	3
	Mds. Srs.	Rs. a. p.
6. Hides and skins	44 10	1,65,000 0 0
7. Poppy seeds	41,561 11	15,07,590 0 0
8. Dyeing material (Manjith)	15 30	640 0 0
9. Blue stones	10 8	410 0 0
10. Books and publications	2 36	1,500 0 0
11. Silk worm eggs	7 35	790 0 0
Grand Total	1,46,981 7	75,96,305 0 0

5. The following commodities of Pakistan origin were exported to Iran during the year under report :—

Name of commodity	Weight	Value
		Rs. a. p.
1. Cement	1,398 tons	1,16,867 0 0
2. E.P.N.S. Goods	32 Srs.	116 0 0
3. Steel trunks	50 Nos.	750 0 0
4. Wheat	1,36,539 Mds.	14,44,686 0 0
5. Maize	42,191 Mds.	3,24,904 0 0
6. Tea	87,254 Lbs.	1,99,416 0 0
7. Gunny bags	34 Mds.	1,300 0 0
8. Raw Hides and Skins	319 Mds. 34 Srs.	24,217 14 0

6. The total amount of import duty and cess collected during the year was Rs. 6,335-14-9.

7. In transit goods of the value of Rs. 4,30,690, being the product of Iran were exported to India *via* Nokkundi during the year as per detail below :—

	Mds. Srs.	Value
		Rs. a. p.
1. Almonds and other dry fruits...	5,134 37	2,46,060 0 0
2. Carpets	185 14	85,200 0 0
3. Drugs and medicines...	35 22	1,240 0 0
4. Spices—Zira	2,455 2	98,190 0 0

Mines and Minerals

The minerals of commercial importance worked during the year are (a) coal (b) chromite (c) gypsum.

Coal.—Coal is worked in Sor-Range, Mach, Harnai and Sharigh-Khost. Production during the year was 1,45,305 tons against 95,955 tons in the previous year. The major portion of the production is consumed in the Punjab and North West Frontier Province.

Chromite.—The chromite bearing area is in the Hindubagh Tahsil and to a small extent in the Pishin Tahsil. The production during the year was 15,763 tons against 17,873 tons in the previous year. Ore is exported to foreign countries.

Gypsum.—Gypsum is worked only at Spintangi. The production which is 1677 tons is in proportion to the requirement of the Associated Cement Companies Ltd. who utilize it in their Rohri Cement Factory.

Workmen's Compensation

The figures for the year are as below :—

Nature of accidents	No. of accidents	Amount of compensation
		Rs. A.
Deaths	6	7,020 0
Permanent disablements	1	1,650 0
Temporary disablements	5	27 12

Civil and Criminal Justice in Baluchistan for the year 1949-50

General.—This report deals exclusively with the work of the regular courts and does not deal with F.C.R. courts, which dispose of most of the litigation in this Province.

Judicial Staff.—The Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan was presided over by Colonel R. N. Bacon and Major R. K. M. Sakar, during the year 1949.

The judiciary consisted of :—

(i) One District and Sessions Judge.

(ii) Five District Magistrates.

(iii) Fiftyseven stipendiary Magistrates.

(iv) One Senior Sub Judge.

(v) Two Subordinate Judges, one for Quetta-Pishin, Nushki and Sibi Districts and one for Zhob-Loralai Districts.

The Sub Judges continued to exercise magisterial powers in addition to their civil powers.

Civil Justice.—Details as regards civil cases are given in Appendix VIII. For purpose of comparison the figures under each head for the year under report, the previous year and for the year 1947 respectively are shown thus 1219|833|1246.

The number of regular suits instituted during the year 1949 was 1219|833|1246. The number of suits disposed of during the year was 1168|791|1361.

The aggregate value of suits instituted was Rs. 14,63,644-14-6/ 8,91,931-13-6|19,12,124-12-7.

Details of the value of the suits are as under :—

Values	1949	1948	1947
1—10	9	8	25
11—50	198	116	192
51—100	230	125	198
101—500	431	369	493
501—1,000	243	78	142
1,001—5,000	64	74	124
5,001—10,000	16	21	20
Exceeding Rs. 10,000	11	10	19
Suits value of which cannot be estimated in money ...	17	32	33

Execution Proceedings.—The number of execution applications in the regular courts during the year under reference was 793|495|1,047 and their value in aggregate Rs. 6,32,017-5-8|3,83,374-13-0|4,54,181-2-11. Realization amounted to Rs. 2,00,458-0-5|1,71,778-6-8|103,401-10-2.

Out of the total applications for execution filed during the year, 628|374|967 were disposed of : by transfer 6|11|25 ; by satisfaction obtained in full 282|158|231 ; by satisfaction in part 61|48|136 ; and wholly infructuous 114|157|575.

Debtors were imprisoned in 6|Nil|3 cases, movable property was sold in 27|17|14 and immovable property was sold 2|Nil|Nil cases.

Miscellaneous cases including Guardian and succession cases.—The total number of institutions under these heads was 293|225|253, while 73|36|57 cases were brought from the previous year. The total number of cases disposed of under these heads during the year, under review was 311|188|274.

Average Duration or Cases.—The average duration of regular suits disposed of after full trial was 100|120|127 days for contested ones, while that of non-contested cases was 60|61|68 days.

The average duration of miscellaneous cases was 40|56|58 days for contested cases.

Civil Appeals and Revisions.—39|19|63 appeals and revisions were instituted during the year under reference, while the balance from the previous year was 4|8|20, thus making a total of 43|27|83 appeals and revisions for disposal. Out of these 32|23|75 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 11|4|8 at the close of the year.

In addition to above 15|11|31 miscellaneous appeals were instituted during the year while 2|Nil|15 were pending from the previous year. Out of these 10|9|46 were disposed of.

Average duration of Appeals and Revisions.—The average duration of regular civil contested appeals and revisions was 74|182|60 days while the average duration of those that were not contested was 33|57|31 days. The average duration of contested miscellaneous appeals and revisions was 49|48|54 days while that of non-contested was 26|36|37 days.

Criminal Justice.—Details as regards serious offences are given in appendix IX.

The total number of criminal cases instituted during the year was 14924|11344|8934, while 1545|378|378 were brought over from the previous year, making a total of 16469|11722|9834. Out of these 15442|10815|8556 were disposed of, leaving 1027|907|378, as pending at the close of the year.

The total number of undertrial persons was 16469|13010|10310. Of these 2100|2333|3005 were acquitted or discharged. 13119|9580|6514 were convicted, 223|302|181 died or were transferred to other provinces and 1027|795|610 remained undertrial at the close of the year.

Out of the accused 1|Nil|Nil was sentenced to death, but eventually on appeal by the accused the sentence was modified to one of rigorous imprisonment for a period of one year, by the High Court Lahore, to whom the appeal was transferred, under Section 527 Criminal Procedure Code for disposal. 537|384|255 were imprisoned, 12370|9083|6014 were fined. (This includes those accused who were awarded imprisonment of fine in addition to imprisonment). 34|46|28 were sentenced to whipping while 40|241|162 were required to furnish security to be of good benaviour or were admonished.

The above figures include 25 cases committed to the court of Session during the year 1949, of which 13 were disposed of .32 accused were under trial in these session cases of whom 9 were convicted and 10 were acquitted. 12 cases remained pending at the close of the year. Those committed were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

The details of the session trials conducted during the year are as follows :—

Under Section 302 P.P.C.	9
Under Section 376 P.P.C.	2
Under Section 304 P.P.C.	1
Under Section 406/420 P.P.C.	1
	13

Fines.—The total amount of fine imposed was 96,382-5-3|9,23,370-5-0|77,889, out of which a sum of Rs. 64,294-4-3|68,471-13-10|54,107 was realised. The sum paid by way of compensation amounted to Rs. 3,786-10-0|4,297-1-0|3,777.

Average duration of Criminal Cases.—The average duration of criminal cases disposed of during the year was 47|31|61 days.

The total number of witnesses examined was 5460|4701|5568.

Criminal Appeals and Revisions.—147|139|113 criminal appeals and revisions were filed, while 25|11|19 were brought over from the previous year. Out of these 146|125|121 were disposed of.

Average Duration of Criminal Appeals and Revisions.—The average duration of criminal appeals and revisions was 43|67|49 days.

Inspection of Courts.—One criminal court in the Quetta-Pishin District and 3 criminal courts in Loralai District were inspected by their respective District Magistrates. The Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan inspected 4 criminal courts during the year.

Bar.—Four refugee pleaders and one local pleader (Bar-at-Law) were enrolled to the Bar during the year. The licenses of five pleaders, all of whom refugees, were revoked for the reasons that one of them joined Government service and the remaining four absented themselves for a considerable period of time. The Bar consisted of 17 pleaders, all muslims, at the close of the year under reference. These pleaders have been helping the judiciary in the administration of justice and no case of misfeasance came to notice necessitating disciplinary action.

REGISTRATION

396 documents were registered during the year 1949 against 928 during 1948. Of these 14 were optional. The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 2,651|14|- against Rs. 8,460|2|- realised during the preceding year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,112|4|- against Rs. 4,353|9|- in 1948.

26 Joint Stock Companies were registered during the financial year ending the 31-3-1950 against 3 during the preceding year.

The fees collected under the Companies Act, 1913 during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,717 as against Rs. 789 in the preceding year.

31 Firms were registered during the financial year ending 31-3-1950 under the Partnership Act, 1932 resulting in the realisation of Rs. 93 in fees against Rs. 30 during the preceding year.

EXCISE

The following table shows the financial result of the Excise Administration during the year 1949-50, as compared with those of the previous two years :—

	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
VIII.—Provincial Excise :	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total gross revenue	6,52,839	4,53,389	4,47,410
XIII.—Other Taxes :			
Entertainment Duty Tax	83,458	83,240	95,615
Tobacco Vend Fee	10,256	15,192	13,714
Grand Total ...	7,46,553	5,51,821	5,56,739
Expenditure :			
Price paid for the purchase of Excise Opium ...	36,383	36,780	*Nil*
Refunds	17,730	1,038	310
Cost of Establishment	63,001	64,415	76,020
Grand Total ...	1,17,114	1,02,233	76,330
Net Revenue ...	6,29,439	4,49,588	4,80,409

There has been an increase of about Rs. 31,000 in the net revenue as compared with the preceding year.

Country Spirit.—A private owned distillery at Quetta for the manufacture of country spirit for consumption in Baluchistan continued to exist.

The issue of country spirit in sealed bottles is still in force except in cases of Nasirabad sub-division of the Sibi District and the Kachhi Railway district (Bellpat) where the country spirit is issued in bulk. Previously the spirit issued to these areas was at a lower rate of duty than that fixed for other areas, but in December 1949, it was raised to the rate of duty fixed in the Sibi district owing to the enforcement of prohibition in the Kalat State, the main source of smuggling of spirit into Baluchistan. Although reports have been received that the non-Muslims in Kalat State have again been permitted to distil liquor for their personal use, no case of smuggling of liquor from the State into Baluchistan has come to notice.

The sale of country spirit in peg measures is also authorised in District towns to meet the requirements of low class people such as sweepers and gowalas. No bulk is, however, issued for the purpose and the retailers are authorised to open sealed bottles one at a time only.

Due to decrease in consumption, the manufacture of country spirit has correspondingly decreased.

No case of illegal import of country spirit was reported during the year though three cases involving five bottles of country spirit of Baluchistan origin were detected for technical offences.

Foreign Liquor.—There was no brewery in Baluchistan during the year 1949-50. Pakistan-made foreign liquor (Beer only) was imported from the Punjab. The Distillery at Quetta, being authorised to manufacture foreign liquor, manufactured foreign liquor, a portion of which was consumed in Baluchistan and an appreciable quantity thereof was also exported to the province of Sind.

Opium.—As in the past year, excise opium which has been drawn from the Ghazipur Factory in the United Provinces of India through the Government of Pakistan was issued to the licensed retailers for sale to the public. The issue price from the Treasury was Rs. 315 per seer and the retail price Rs. 4|4|- per tola. The quantity for personal possession is only one tola.

The smuggling of illicit opium from Afghanistan continued at the same level as during the year 1948-49. During the year under report 17 cases involving the seizure of 13 seers and 54 tolas of illicit opium were detected leading to the apprehension of 14 offenders who were subjected to legal action under the Opium and Dangerous Draugs Acts, 1878 and 1930 respectively.

Two licenses were issued to the Chemists in the Quetta City during the year under report. No illicit consumption of this drug was reported.

Prepared Opium.—The limit of individual possession of prepared opium prepared from opium lawfully obtained under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 was for a quantity not more than half tola. During the year under report 6 cases involving 16½ totals of prepared opium were detected.

Opium Smoking.—The illegal smoking of opium in the Dens was found to have spread more as compared to the past. During the year under report energetic action was taken and 9 opium smoking dens were

raided from where illegal opium smoking assemblies were seized leading to the apprehension of 29 offenders including 3 women den keepers, 2 women smokers and 1 child as against 3 such dens raided during the previous year. Legal action was taken against the persons forming illegal assemblies and running the dens under the Opium Smoking Act, 1923.

No instance of vicious practice of administering opium to children has come to light.

Charas.—The smuggling of this drug, which originates from Afghanistan, continued at the same rate as during the previous year, and more offenders were caught dealing in this nefarious drug than in previous years. 105 cases were detected during the year under report involving 152 seers and 60 tolas of Charas leading to the apprehension of 114 offenders who were prosecuted under the Excise Regulation 1915 and the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 as compared to 49 cases recorded in 1948-49. Two women and 1 child were also caught during the year under report importing 21 Seers Charas from Afghanistan. This drug has also its dens spread on large scale known as 'Sakikhanas' where charas is supplied to the addicts for smoking purposes—these 'Sakikhanas' in fact are small tea-hotels where people gather to smoke Charas. About 36 such premises were raided in the Quetta town by Excise Staff leading to the recovery of charas from every such 'Sakikhana'.

Bhang.—This drug is usually imported from the Kalat State where there are no restriction on its cultivation. While 7 cases involving seizure of 11 seers and 25 tolas of illicitly imported Bhang were detected during the year, it has been observed that illicit cultivation of Bhang has been started in Baluchistan too. During the year the Quetta-Pishin District Staff detected 4 cases of illicit cultivation of Bhang in the District involving cultivation of 629 large plants of Bhang. Legal action against the Cultivators was taken under the Excise Regulation 1915.

Non-Exciseable Articles.—During the year under report, the Baluchistan Excise Staff was responsible for the seizure of the following non-exciseable articles :—

Arms Act	12 Cases	1 Bren Gun.
		1 Sten Gun.
		5 pistols.
		10 guns.
		789 rounds cartridges.
		1 Rifle.
		200 bullet caps
		2 lbs. gun powder.
Sea Customs Act	9 cases	Cigarettes worth Rs. 3,600.
Salt Act	1 case	500 maunds of salt.
Penal Code	1 case	Recovery of two stolen electric machines.
Central Excise Act	1 case	43 maunds of tobacco without payment of duty.

PART III.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT ON PUBLIC WORKS 1949-50.

I. CONTROL OF WORKS.

The Administration of Public Works in the Province was under the control of Secretary P.W.D. which post is held by the Officer appointed as Deputy Chief Engineer, Baluchistan. Irrigation Works of the Province have also been under his control with the exception of Begari and Khirtar Canal in the Nasirabad Tehsil. These canals come directly under the Sind P. W. D.

The above post was held as follows :—

Secretary P. W. D.

Colonel R. H. Muirhead, O.B.E ; 1st April 1949 to 31st March 1950.

II. EXECUTION OF WORKS.

All the works in Baluchistan pertaining to Road, Buildings, and Irrigation were carried out by the M. E. S. as an Agency.

III. GENERAL.

During the year 1949-50 expenditure on the following important works was incurred :—

Serial No.	Name of work	Expenditure to end of 1949-50
		Rs.
	(a) Civil Reconstruction in and around Quetta—50-C.W.C.—' B ' Extraordinary Charges.	
1	Accoustices of Law Court	3,883
2	Construction of Police Line H.Q. Phase III	4,68,545
3	Air Conditioning Civil Hospital Quetta	14,80,886
	81—*Capital Account—Reconstruction Quetta.*	
4	Construction of P.S.P. Quarters	6,35,725
5	Construction of 2 Police Out Posts	86,853
6	Construction of Govt. School Gulistan	31,933
7	Togha Nullah Scheme	3,43,998
	(b) Civil Works Ordinary Buildings.—(50—C.W.C. A—Ordinary).	
1	Construction of Boys School Kuchlak	10,000
2	Construction of Dispensary at Anambar	10,000
3	Providing Two Office Room, One Bath Room, One Kitchen and Compound Wall in Veterinary Hospital Sibi	2,814
4	Construction of Compounders' Qrs. Usta Mohd.	2,910
5	Electrification of Sibi School Boarding House and Provisionn of Fans in Class Rooms	1,020
6	Construction of a Small Room in Sub-Jail Kohlu	1,500
7	Extension Electric Light in Road Side Distt. Jail Sibi	4,161

Serial No.	Name of work	Expenditure to end of 1949-50
		Rs.
8	Conversion of 8 Single Menials Qrs. near Sibi Agency Office Ziarat into Family Qrs.	5,643
9	Addition of a room to Sibi Agency Office at Ziarat	1,678
10	Addition of two rooms to Lady Sandeman Girl School at Quetta ...	16,514
11	Extension Lined Channel Nushki	6,445
12	Addition to Boys Primary School Hudda	9,005
13	Construction of a Naib Tehsildar Quarter at Gulistan	10,708
14	A/A to Qr. No. 11/3 Fort Sandeman	1,078
15	Construction of a Shelter for visitors adjoining P.A's. Office Fort Sandeman	918
16	Provision of Electric Light in Police Station Sibi	855
17	Electrification A.P.A. Staff Qrs. Panjgur	800
	(c) Civil Works Oridnary (Roads) (50—*C.W.C. A—Ordinary*).	
1	Raising of Road and Providing drainage crossing on Roads in Nasirabad Section	8,800
2	Maintenance of Earthen Roads in Nasirabad Section	35,924
	(d) Tribal Area (34—*F.R.*).	
	ROAD.	
1	Construction of 5′ Span Culvert with Wing Wall in Mile 78-79 Bolan Road	3,000
2	Supply and Spreading Shingle on Zhob Valley Road	8,021
3	Resurfacing Quetta-Chaman Road	32,028
4	Scaryfying and metalling Arbab Karam Khan Road Qta.	15,938
5	Supply and Spreading Shingle on Quetta-Kach Road	6,684
6	Cutting Blind Corner and constructing a culvert on Pishin-Khanozai Road Mile 31-34	6,590
7	Supply and Spreading Shingle on Bund-Khushdil Khan Road ...	10,187
8	Supply and Spreading Shingle on Barshore Road	6,790
9	Supply and Spreading Shingle on Surkhab Road	6,417
	In addition the following Minor Works on Roads were carried out.	
1	Constructing Culvert on Loralai D.G. Khan Road Mile	...
2	Constructing Causeway on Loralai Ziarat Road Mile 50-51	...
3	Constructing Diversion on Killa Sufaid Road near Sheikh Wasil ...	...
4	Cutting Blind Corner Zhob Valley Road Mile 50-56	...
5	Constructing Culvert on Pishin Khanozai Road Mile 31-54	...

Serial No.	Name of work	Expenditure to end of 1949-50
		Rs.
6	Improvement of existing Diversion by widening and cutting blind corner and surfacing K.S. Road.	...
7	Provision of Bridge over Jackson Nullah	...
	34—*F.R.* (*Tribal Area*).	
	ROADS.	
1	Maintenance of Road including resurfacing or shingling in Bolan Section and Sibi/Jacobabad	3,16,800
2	Maintenance of Road in Loralai Section	3,22,508
3	Maintenance of Roads in Zhob Valley	2,62,213
4	Maintenance of Roads in Quetta-Pishin Division	3,29,313
5	Maintenance of Nushki Division	...
	34—*F.R. Tribal Area.*	
	Buildings.—The following Original works were carried out :—	
1	Constructing Garage for 15 Vehicles at Fort Sandeman	...
2	Constructing a Tower at Sharigh Post	...
3	Constructing a Surkai Post	...
4	Providing Compound Wall around Adjutant Bunglow No. 2	...
5	Constructing Levy Post and Tower at Jazak	...

IV. MAINTENANCE.

(a) Appendix 'A' shows the capital value of the Buildings including Water Supply and Electrical Installation and Expenditure on Minor Works and Maintenance including the Operation and Installations under Civil Works.

(b) Similar information for Buildings maintained out of Frontier Region funds is given in Appendix 'B'.

Expenditure on the Maintenance of Roads met by Civil Administration amounted to as under :—

		Rs.
Minor Works	... ...	42,169
Maintenance	... ...	17,78,847

V. IRRIGATION.

Irrigation Works in the Province with the exception of Begari & Khirtar Canals in Nasirabad Tehsil were under the control of the respective M. E. S. Divisions whose jurisdiction were :—

1. Quetta-Pishin District ... Garrison Engineer Quetta-Pishin, Headquarter at Quetta.
2. Chagai District ... ... Garrison Engineer Chagai, Headquarters at Quetta.
3. Sibi District ... ... Garrison Engineer Sibi, Headquarter, at Sibi.
4. Loralai District ... ... Garrison Engineer Loralai, Headquarter at Loralai.
5. Zhob District ... ... Garrison Engineer Zhob, Headquarter at Fort Sandeman.

NON-PRODUCTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS—MAJOR HEAD XVII & 19

(a) The length of open canal is as below :—

Name of Canal	Mileage of Main Line	Mileage of Distribution	Total Mileage	Remarks
Nari Canal	2.5	12.0	14.5	
Pishin Canal	7.57	59.46	67.03	
Total ...	10.07	71.46	81.53	

MAJOR HEAD 18-*A*.

In addition to the above further length of 19.78 miles was maintained comprising of the following lined channels :—

	Miles
1. Zindra Lined Channel	0.83
2. Nushki Lined Channel	3.42
3. Siliaza Lined Channel	10.75
4. Duki Lined Channel	4.78
Total ...	19.78

An expenditure of Rs. 1,27,255 was incurred on maintaining the Canal as below :

Name of Canal	Works	Estab : 18.5% Audt : 1.5% Leave 1.0%	Pensionery Charges 2%	T. & P. Charges 1.5%	Total Direct Charges
Pishin Canal	83,451	17,524	1,669	1,251	1,03,895
Nari Canal	17,952	3,764	359	270	22,345
Total ...	1,01,403	21,288	2,028	1,521	1,26,240

Name of Canal	Direct charges as above	Indirect Charges	Total
Nari Canal	22,345	180	22,525
Pishin Canal	1,03,895	835	1,04,730
Total ...	1,26,240	1,015	1,27,255

Another sum of Rs. 4,74,000 was debited on account of Indirect charges on the Capital Outlay of these Works.

Works Expenditure of Rs. 1,01,403 as given above comprises of the following :—

Canal		Maint: and Repairs	Extension and Improvements
Pishin Canal	... ...	74,140	9,311
Nari Canal	... ...	15,121	2,831
	Total ...	89,261	12,142

MAJOR HEAD 18-*A*.

Misc. Irrigation Expenditure.

A sum of Rs. 2,46,110 was spent on Misc : Works as below :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Major Works	... ...	31,367	
Minor Works	... ...	1,07,408	
Maint. and Repairs	... ...	58,917	
	Total ...	1,97,692	
Total Works	... ...		1,97,692
Establishment Charges	... ...		41,500
Pensionery Charges	... ...		3,954
Tools and Plants Charges	... ...		2,964
		Total ...	2,46,110

Expenditure of Rs. 31,367 for Major Works was spent on Duki Water Course in Loralai Division. The work could not be completed during the year under report but carried over to next year.

MAJOR HEAD 18-*B*.

An expenditure of Rs. 77,451 was incurred on maintaining the various embankment works and reparing the damages caused to them as detailed below :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Major Works	... ...	19,706	
Minor Works	... ...	19,654	
Maint. and Repairs	... ...	22,854	
	Total ...	62,214	62,214
Establishment Charges	... ...	13,060	
Pensionery Charges	... ...	1,244	
Tools & Plants Charges	... ...	933	
	Grand Total ...	15,237	15,237
			—77,451

An expenditure of Rs. 19,706 for Major work was incurred on "Construction of a Protective Bund at Sengam" in Sibi Division which was not completed during the year under report and carried over to 1950-51.

The rainfall during the year under report was recorded at various stations as below :—

1. Nari Head Works	14.08
2. Shebo Head Works	8.63
3. Tormurgha Head Works	6.38
4. Surkhab Head Works	10.19

Between January 1950 to end of April 1950 abnormal rainfall was experienced. It was in the middle of Crops Season; there were however no rains at the time of maturity of the Crops.

The table below indicates the working expenses and revenue receipt based on the Rabi Season of 1948-49 and Kharif of 1949.

Particulars	During the year	
	1948-49	1949-50
PISHIN CANAL—		
Gross Receipts...	...	53,255
Working Expenses	71,622	1,04,730
Net Revenue ...	...	(—) 51,475
NARI CANAL—		
Gross Receipts	...	73,449
Working Expenses	15,311	22,525
Net Revenue ...	...	50,924

Rise in the Working Expenses is due to the increased cost of labour and material.

MAJOR HEAD 68—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—IRRIGATION WORKS

An expenditure of Rs. 9,64,850 was incurred during the year under report on Carry Over Projects as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Major Works	7,75,217
Establishment Charges	1,62,500
Pensionery Charges	15,505
Tools & Plants Charges	11,628
Total ...	9,64,859

The above expenditure was spent on the following Projects :—

I. ANAMBAR IRRIGATION SCHEME IN LORALAI AGENCY.

This Scheme was administratively approved in the year 1948-49 for Rs. 8,00,000. The work was not completed during the year under report and was carried over.

There is a perennial discharge of about 15 Cusecs in Anambar River of which only 8 Cusecs is being utilized by the Zamindars for irrigating 900 Acres. The remaining 7 Cusecs are lost in the river bed by percolation. This scheme aims at providing a Concrete Sub-Surface Weir (910 ft. long) along with other allied works, which in addition to utilizing the full surface flow of 15 Cusecs will yield additional 5 Cusecs from the perennial Sub-Surface Flow. Thus additional 5,000 Acres of land are anticipated to be brought under cultivation. The expenditure incurred on the Scheme in 1949-50 is Rs. 7,14,217.

II. NARECHI IRRIGATION SCHEME, IN LORALAI AGENCY.

This Scheme was administratively approved for Rs. 1,31,000 in the year 1948-49. The Surface perennial Discharge of Narechi River was formerly utilized by Zamindars by diverting it to their fields by means of Kacha Bund which used to get washed every few months by floods This Scheme aims at providing a Diversion Weir 200 feet long along with allied works across the Narechi River. With the construction of this Scheme, it is anticipated that additional 2,552 acres will be brought under cultivation. An expenditure of Rs. 2,755 was incurred in 1948-49 and of Rs. 61,000 in 1949-50 bringing the total upto 31st July 1950 to Rs. 63,755.

APPENDICES TO PART I

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORTS

APPENDIX I

Quetta-Pishin District

Tribal.—The attitude of the tribes in the Quetta-Pishin District has been satisfactory during the year 1949-50.

District Levies.—The total strength of levies as it stood on the 31st March 1950 was 496 excluding individual service allowance holders and the total expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 4,52,687-5-9.

The working of levies throughout the year has been satisfactory.

Post and Telegraphs.—No post office was opened or closed in the Quetta-Pishin District during the year 1949-50.

Area and population.—The area of the District is 5,310 sq. miles and the population, according to the Census of 1941, is 1,56,289.

APPENDIX II

SIBI DISTRICT

Tribal.—The attitude of the tribes during the year was peaceful and satisfactory.

District Levies.—The strength of Levies during 1949-50 in the District was as under :—

1.	Risaldars	6
2.	Jemadars	26
3.	Duffedars	41
4.	Trackers	8
5.	Havildars	20
6.	Sowars	166
7.	Cycle Sowars	12
8.	Footmen	123
9.	Moharrirs	21
10.	Bhishtis	4
11.	Sweepers	3

Posts and Telegraphs.—No new Post and Telegraph Office was opened in the District during the year.

Area and population.—The area of the District is 11,457 square miles and the population, according to the Census of 1941, is 1,64,899.

APPENDIX III

Loralai District

Tribal.—The attitude of the tribes continued to be satisfactory during the year.

District Levies.—The total number of permanent levies at the close of the year under report stood at 583. The expenditure on account of their pay including Individual Service Allowance amounted to Rs. 3,46,267|7|0. The travelling allowances of levy muharrirs etc. was Rs. 1,627|4|-. The total expenditure on temporary levies amounted to Rs. 9,138|5|-. The strength of the temporary levies is as under :—

Risaldar	... ...	1
Jemadars	... ...	2
Footmen	... ...	6
	Total ...	9

Posts and Telegraphs.—No new combined Post and Telegraph Office was opened in this District during the year under report.

Area and population.—The area of the District is 7,375 square miles and the population, according to the Census of 1941, is 83,685.

APPENDIX IV

Zhob District

Tribal.—The attitude of the tribes was satisfactory during the year under report.

District Levies.—The total number of permanent levies at the close of the year 1950 was 769. Expenditure on their maintenance was Rs. 5,55,007|11|- against Rs. 4,08,923|4|- during the previous financial year. (The increase in expenditure is due to revision of pay scales in January 1949).

The conduct of the Levies and Scouts has been satisfactory during the year under report.

Posts and Telegraphs.—No new Post Office was opened or converted into an Extra Department Post Office in the Zhob District during the year 1949-50.

Area and population.—The area of the District is 10,478 square miles and the population, according to the Census of 1941, is 61,499.

APPENDIX V

BOLAN SUB-DIVISION INCLUDING THE PORTION OF THE QUETTA-NUSHKI RAILWAY WHICH LIES IN THE KALAT AGENCY

Tribal.—The attitude of the tribes has remained peaceful during the year.

District Levies.—The strength of levies personnel is 172 as detailed below :—

Risaldars	2
Jemadars	4
Duffedars	4
Muharrirs	5
Havildars	20
Horse Sowars	15
Camel Sowar	1
Cycle Sowars	24
Footmen	93
Tracker	1
Sweepers	3

Area and population.—The area of Bolan Sub-division is 407 square miles and the population, according to the Census of 1941, is 6,009.

APPENDIX VI

CHAGAI DISTRICT

Tribal.—The attitude and conduct of the tribes has been satisfactory.

The Sardars of the four principal tribes, namely Sanjerani, Mengal, Badini and Jamaldini have satisfactorily discharged their tribal responsibilities.

Post and Telegraphs.

Nushki.—There is one Post and Telegraph Office.

Dalbandin.—There is one Post and Telegraph Office.

Nokkundi.—There is one Post and Telegraph Office.

Area and Population.—The area of the District is 19,429 Square miles and the population, according to the Census of 1941, is 29,250.

APPENDIX VII

EDUCATION

K. S. I. M. Khan, M.A., continued to hold the charge of the office of Director of Education during the year under report. He was assisted by the following inspection staff :—

1. Inspectress of Girls Schools in Baluchistan	..	1
2. District Inspectors of Schools	.. .. ..	4
3. Assistant District Inspectors of Schools	.. ..	2

The post of the Chief Inspector of Schools created in March, 1949, remained vacant as its incumbent, K. M. Sarwar Khan, M.A., continued to officiate as Principal of Government College, Quetta. With a view to coping with the increased volume of work due to rapid educational expansion, one of the District Inspectors of Schools was placed on special duty to assist the Director of Education in office routine.

The year under report can be taken as a milestone in the progress of education in this Province as the second instalment of the Comprehensive Five-Year Educational Development Programme for the Province sanctioned by the Government of Pakistan was implemented in full during this year.

Primary Education.—The liberal policy pursued by the Government of Pakistan in providing educational facilities brought about an educational consciousness unprecedented in the annals of the Province. Forty single—teacher primary schools opened in the backward and schoolless areas of the Province were soon crowded with children.

Two four—teacher Mohalla Schools were opened in Quetta to relieve the congestion in the primary departments of secondary schools in the town. Primary education has made very striking progress. The number of primary schools established within two years of the birth of Pakistan almost equals the number of primary schools that were opened during the 75 years preceding the partition of the Indo-Pakistan Sub-continent.

The expenditure on primary education in 1949-50 was Rs. 4,78,951 as compared to Rs. 2,32,584 in 1947-48.

Secondary Education.—In order to meet the demand for post-primary education one Boys' Middle School was raised to High and two Boys' Primary Schools were raised to Middle standard. Dearth of trained staff and lack of accommodation continued to present great difficulty in the expansion of the secondary education. Expenditure on Secondary education rose from Rs. 2,56,167 in 1947-48 to Rs. 4,36,088 in 1949-50.

Adult Education.—Sixty night schools continued to cater for the needs of illiterate adults in the urban and rural areas of the Province. Economic conditions coupled with the general apthy of the inhabitants made the task of retaining them long enough to acquire literacy quite difficult. Efforts were made to overcome these difficulties though not with appreciable success.

Female Education.—Conservatism of the indigenous population towards general education and dearth of trained female teachers, who can work in the peculiar rural conditions obtaining in the Province, continued to prove formidable impediments in the spread of female

education. Three primary schools for girls were opened in the rural areas. The response of the inhabitants was not discouraging though the enrolment remained much below the desired strength.

In towns girls education is making big strides. In order to accommodate about one thousand girls who were refused admission in the existing institutions in Quetta, one primary school and one Middle School for girls were established during the year.

The number of girls reading in the boys' primary schools in the rural area shows considerable increase.

Results.—Matriculation results once again remained far below the expected standards. The causes which led to this deterioration were investigated into and steps were taken to bring about the desired improvement.

Public examinations for the V and VIII classes were conducted by the Department as usual. Results of these examinations are as under :—

		Appeared	*Passed*
1.	Middle Boys	442	359
	Middle Girls	75	74
2.	Primary Boys	994	915
	Primary Girls	161	149

Staff.—The generous pay scales sanctioned by the Government of Pakistan has helped to effect an increase in the percentage of trained staff in the secondary schools but the problem of suitable staff for primary schools could not be solved as there is general dearth of trained J. V. teachers all over the country. Even the increased output of the training schools could not cope with the rapid educational progress made by the Province.

Buildings.—Most of the newly established schools continued to house in unsuitable buildings as construction programme could not keep pace with the rapid expansion in the field of education.

Destitute refugee students continued to pour in large numbers during the year under report. The schools contributed their due share towards ameliorating their conditions, by providing them with reading and writing material while the Government of Pakistan sanctioned Rs. 9,000 for granting them remission of tuition fees.

Higher Education.—The Government College, Quetta, raised to the status of a Degree College in 1948, made an all round progress and came to occupy a prominent place among the institutions of the country. The college took part in the inter-college sports and debates and won distinctions.

The following table shows the results of the various classes :—

	Appeared	*Passed*
Inter—		
Arts	13	6
Medical	7	6
Non-Medical	13	4

First batch of 7 candidates who took the Bachelor of Arts Examination in April, 1950, came out successful.

Extra Moral Activities.—Scouting and school sports which received sharp setback in the abnormal conditions obtaining after partition were revived and a whole-time officer was made incharge of the activities. Scout rallies and inter-school tournaments were organised.

European Education.—St. Francis Grammar School and St. Joseph's Convent School continued to run on the lines of public schools and prepared students for Senior and Junior Cambridge Examinations.

The following table shows the comparative figures of income and expenditure from 1947 to 1950 :—

	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue and Receipt	1,67,751	1,24,956	2,14,637
Expenditure	6,84,842	7,71,369	10,98,506

APPENDIX VIII

FINANCE

Receipts.—The receipt for the year 1949-50 (excluding the receipts under the accounts heads controlled by the Secretary Public Works Department) amounted to Rs. 44,16,337 (*vide* details attached) against Rs. 43,78,585 for the preceding year thus showing a net increase of Rs. 37,752. Increase appeared chiefly under the following heads of accounts :—

	Rs.
VIII.—Provincial Excise	26,415
IX —Stamps	80,260
XXVI.—Education	1,34,479
XXXVI.—Miscellaneous Departments	19,739
XLVI.—Miscellaneous	33,085

On the decrease side the main items are:—

VII.—Land Revenue	2,15,247
X.—Forests	27,102
XXI.—Administration of Justice	22,640

The increase under Provincial Excise is due to increased rates of Opium. The decrease under Land Revenue is due to less litigation on account of unsettled conditions following partition while that under Forests is due to exodus of non-Muslims from Baluchistan, who utilized a considerable portion of timber and other produce of Forests.

The main sources of income are "Land Revenue" "Provincial Excise" "Stamps" "Forests" "Other taxes" "Administration of Justice" "Education" and "Agriculture", which contributed 59.7; 10.7, 5.5, 3.7, 2.4, 2.3, 4.4 and 3.7 percent respectively of the total Revenue.

Expenditure.—The expenditure for the financial year 1949-50 excluding the expenditure under the accounts heads controlled by the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, Public Works Department, amounted to Rs. 1,37,75,746 against Rs. 1,13,54,245 for the preceding year thus showing a net increase of Rs. 24,21,501. This increase appeared mainly under the following heads of accounts :—

	Rs.
Land Revenue	55,812
General Administration	53,382
Jails etc.	91,670
Police	6,71,011
Education	1,29,534
Medical	1,23,745
Agriculture	2,02,995
Veterinary	12,153
Extraordinary charges	15,426

	Rs.
Tribal Areas—	
Frontier Constabulary and Militia	7,92,762
Miscellaneous	25,982
Other Charges Miscellaneous expenditure	1,39,185

2. On the decrease side the noticeable items are :—

	Rs.
Forest	15,600
Miscellaneous	58,789

3. The following table shows the principal heads of expenditure together with the percentage of the total represented by each.

	Rs.
Area Demand—	
Land Revenue	4·7
Forest	2·2
General Administration	13·7
Jails, etc.	3·7
Police	17·9
Education	6·1
Medical	4·3
Agriculture	7·3
Miscellaneous	5·4
Other Demands	
Frontier Watch and Ward Constabulary and Militia ...	26·7
Other Charges—	
Miscellaneous expenditure	1·6
Share of charges of Baluchistan Administration pertaining to Tribal Areas	1·1

RECEIPTS 1949-50

Account Heads	Sanctioned Estimates for 1949-50	Actuals for 1949-50	Actuals for 1948-49	Difference in columns 3 & 4	
				Increase	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I—Customs	2,00,000	94,421	92,686	1,735	...
III—Salt	...	54	...	54	...
VII—Land Revenue	18,52,000	26,37,830	28,53,077	...	2,15,247
VIII—Provincial Excise	8,62,000	4,72,910	4,46,495	26,415	...
IX—Stamps	2,16,000	2,46,194	1,65,934	80,260	...
X—Forests	2,87,000	1,64,239	1,91,341	...	27,102
XI—Registration	11,000	4,067	4,199	...	132
XII—Receipt under the Indian, Motor Vehicle Taxation Act ...	31,000	39,559	34,006	5,553	...
XIII—Other Taxes	1,88,000	1,09,437	99,315	10,122	...
XXI—Administration of Justice	1,27,000	1,04,083	1,26,723	...	22,640
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlement	38,000	28,960	16,477	12,483	...
XXIII—Police	7,000	15,677	11,993	3,684	...
XXVI—Education	1,63,000	1,95,539	61,060	1,34,479	...

XXVII—Medical	22,000	15,158	27,381	...	12,223
XXVIII—Public Health	...	282	841	...	559
XXIX—Agriculture	2,71,000	1,65,059	1,76,669	...	11,610
XXX—Veterinary — other receipts	...	506	411	95	...
XXXVI—Miscellaneous Departments	4,000	25,562	5,823	19,739	...
XXXIX—Civil Works	...	...	...	...	...
XLIV—Receipts in aid of superannuation	3,000	3,447	2,502	945	...
XLV—Stationery and Printing	2,000	568	1,952	...	1,384
XLVI—Miscellaneous	49,000	92,785	59,700	33,085	...
TOTAL ...	43,33,000	44,16,337	43,78,585	3,28,649	2,90,897

EXPENDITURE 1949-50

Account Heads	Sanctioned Estimates for 1949-50	Actuals up to March, 1949-50	Actuals for 1948-49	Difference in columns 3 & 4	
				Increase	Decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6
AREA DEMAND					
Account I—Direct Demands on the Revenue—					
A—Land Revenue	4,91,000	6,35,332	5,79,520	55,812	...
B—Provincial Excise	1,29,000	1,07,733	1,02,513	5,220	...
C—Stamps	8,000	1,764	2,243	...	479
D—Forests	4,21,000	3,08,208	3,23,808	...	15,600
E—Registration	3,000	1,332	1,588	...	256
Account II—Civil Administration—					
A—General Administration	16,25,000	18,86,444	18,33,062	53,382	...
B—Administration of Justice	1,53,000	1,44,096	1,37,130	6,965	...
C—Jails and Convict Settlements	4,35,000	5,10,278	4,18,608	91,670	...
D—Police	20,90,000	24,71,222	18,00,211	6,71,011	...
E—Scientific Departments	4,000	4,050	5,245	...	1,195
F—Education	8,49,000	8,36,490	7,06,956	1,29,534	...
G—Medical	6,03,000	5,89,613	4,65,868	1,23,745	...
H—Public Health	1,18,000	94,826	88,293	6,533	...

	I—Agriculture	12,37,000	10,07,843	8,04,848	2,02,995	...
	J—Veterinary	3,76,000	1,26,730	1,14,577	12,153	...
	K—Co-operation	12,000	2,000	...	2,000	...
	L—Industries	7,000	7,558	...	7,558	...
	M—Miscellaneous Departments	23,000	20,496	21,211	...	715
Account	*IV—Miscellaneous*	7,39,000	7,45,863	8,04,652	...	58,789
Account	*V—Extraordinary Items—*					
	A—Extraordinary charges	25,000	15,426	...	15,426	...
	EXPENDITURE INCLUDED IN OTHER DEMANDS					
Customs—	B—Land Customs charges	1,41,000	1,21,923	1,15,031	6,892	...
	TRIBAL AREAS					
Account	*I—Frontier Watch and Ward—*					
	A—Frontier Constabulary and Militia	37,52,200	36,72,903	28,80,141	7,92,762	...
	C—Miscellaneous	90,000	70,989	45,007	25,982	...
Account	*II—Other charges—*					
	C—Miscellaneous Expenditure	1,93,000	2,16,171	76,986	1,39,185	...
	F—Share of charges of Baluchistan Administration ...	1,50,000	1,50,000	...	1,50,000	...
	E—External Affairs	4,000	6,310	5,142	1,168	...
Stationery and Printing—	F—Printing of presses and Agency Press, Baluchistan ...	2,000	2,376	1,571	805	...
	Miscellaneous	16,200	17,770	20,034	...	2,264
	Total ...	1,36,96,400	1,37,75,746	1,13,54,245	25,00,799	79,298

APPENDIX IX.

MEDICAL

Number of Hospitals and Dispensaries.

39 Hospitals and Despensaries as detailed below have been functioning during the year under report.

1.	Civil Hospitals	6
2.	Militia Hospitals	2
3.	Combined Hospital, Civil and Militia	1
4.	Jail Dispensary	1
5.	Jail Hospital	1
6.	Female Hospitals	4
7.	Female Dispensary	1
8.	Civil Dispensaries	22
9.	Seasonal Dispensary	1
	Total	39

In addition to the above the following Government aided private hospitals have been functioning in the Province during the year under report.

(a) *Government Aided.*

1. Lady Dufferin Hospital (for women & Children only) 50 beds.
2. Church Mission Hospital 150 beds.

(b) *Private Hospitals.*

3. Jinnah Hospital No bed.

The above do not include railway hospitals maintained by the Railway Administration.

The total admissions in Government administered hospitals and dispensaries were as follows :—

Indoor	5,107
Outdoor	2,41,153
Total ...	2,46,260

Number of beds.

The total number of beds available in the various hospitals and dispensaries was :—

	Male	*Female*	*Total*
1. Government hospitals and dispensaries ...	524	208	732
2. Government Aided Hospitals	125	75	200
Total ...	649	283	932

The daily average number of beds occupied in Government administered hospitals and dispensaries was 285.67.

The principal diseases treated during the year are detailed below :—

1.	Malaria	36,867
2.	Eye diseases	35,007
3.	Digestive trouble	25,487
4.	Pyrexia N. Y. D.	12,107
5.	Venereal diseases	486
6.	Enteric fever	157
7.	T. B. (Lungs)	423
8.	T. B. (Other)	357
9.	Pneumonia	786
10.	Normal labour	173
11.	Small-pox	62
12.	Typhus	16
13.	Adveolar Tissue	9,157
14.	Respiratory diseases	24,783
15.	Skin diseases (including ulcerative formation)	33,881
16.	Ear diseases	8,387
17.	Dysentery	2,173
18.	Snake bite	18
19.	Surgical Operations	3,116

The health of the public remained satisfactory on the whole.

Malaria.—Due to endemic climate of the Province, malaria is a common disease. Anti-Malaria measures were accordingly carried out in order to eradicate the menace from the Province. Due to propaganda by the Anti-Malaria Organisation, the public have become "malaria minded" and now are found keen, in taking preventive measures. The activities of the Anti-Malaria Organisation comprised of :—

1. Spraying of insecticides.
2. Spreading of Paris green over stagnant water.
3. Oiling the water in pits.
4. Filling of pits.
5. Canalization.
6. Distribution of Anti-Malaria drugs to masses directly and through hospitals and dispensaries.

Ample stock of Anti-Malaria drugs were available and were distributed liberally. The insecticides such as D.D.T. emulsion and Grammexane P. 520 being effective against lice, houseflies and flees, have appreciably reduced the spread of Typhus, Typhoid, Conjectivities and Diarrhoea.

Infectious Diseases.—This Province on the whole is not endemic to infectious diseases, Sporadic cases of small-pox, typhus, T. B., etc., do, however, occur, the infection of which is in most cases imported through refugees. The following statement shows the different types of infectious diseases treated in the hospitals and dispensaries :—

Name of diseases	*No. Admitted*	*No. died*
1. Diphtheria	389	...
2. C. S. Fever	...	...
3. Small-pox	62	15
4. Pneumonia	786	8
5. T. B. Lungs	423	7
6. Influenza	253	...
7. Enteric Group of fever	157	6
8. Cholera	...	...
9. Chicken pox	...	...

3,116 Surgical Operations were performed during the year in Government Administered hospitals and dispensaries in which 5 deaths have been reported.

The figures of income and expenditure of Government hospitals and dispensaries are shown below :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
RECEIPTS			
1. Fees, etc., from paying patients	9,220	14	0
2. Sale proceeds of old material	1,074	8	0
3. Miscellaneous	6,448	11	0
Total ...	16,744	1	0
EXPENDITURE			
1. Salaries and Allowances	4,77,297	11	0
2. Cost of medicines, diet, clothing and bedding ...	1,33,166	3	9
3. Other Contingencies	1,21,796	12	9
4. Grants-in-Aids	15,158	14	0
Total ...	7,47,419	9	6

1,861 X-Ray Examinations were carried out by the X-Ray Department as detailed below. The majority of them were chest cases :—

1. Films (X-Ray)	1,163
2. Radiant heat	381
3. Diathermy	20
4. Electro Therapy	297
Total ...	1,861

Laboratory.—The laboratory attached to the Sandeman Hospital, Quetta, has carried out 5,490 examinations during the year under report.

Electric Treatment.—699 cases were treated as below :—

1.	Diathermy	20
2.	Radiant heat	381
3.	Electro Therapy	297
		698

Anti-Rabic Treatment.—50 persons were given Anti-Rabic Treatment in Government administered hospitals and dispensaries.

Sanitation.—The sanitary arrangements in the urban areas are the responsibilities of the municipalities and Bazar Funds. The sanitation in these areas remained good.

Vaccinations.—8 Vaccinators are employed and 75,819 vaccinations were performed by them during the year under report.

T. B. Sanatorium.—Miss Fatimah Jinnah T. B. Sanatorium is the only institution in Baluchistan for treatment of T. B. patients. This is a 28 bedded hospital and is run by a Public Organization. Arrangements are in hand to take over this institution for administration by Government.

General (Personnel and supplies).—Due to the acute shortage of doctors and other medically qualified persons throughout the country, some posts of Assistant Surgeons and other staff remained vacant. The following statement explains the situation :—

Posts	*Sanctioned strength*	*No. of posts held*	*Vacancies*
1. Class I Officers	3	3	...
2. Asstt. Surgeons I	8	7	1
3. Asstt. Malaria Officers	2	1	1
4. Asstt. Surgeons II—			
(*a*) Male	38	8	30
(*b*) Female	5	2	3
5. Nurses	8	6	2
6. Compounders	56	55	1
7. Compounder Midwives	5	4	1
8. Dais (midwives)	13	13	...
9. Nursing Orderlies	60	60	...

The Medical Stores Depot, Lahore Cantonment could supply only 40% of the stores indented for. This is reported to be due to the inability of the Stores Depot to cope with the demands in full. The stores were, however, supplemented by making local purchases of essential drugs.

Medical Aid for Women.—At present no special arrangements exist except facilities of treatment of ailments in the Female Hospitals and Dispensaries.

A table showing the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres, Health Visitors and trained Midwives in rural and urban areas in Baluchistan for the year 1950 is subjoined below :—

Welfare Centres—		
North Western Railway Hospital		1
Archer Welfare Centre		1
Mission Welfare Centre		1
Health Visitors	*Urban Areas*	*Rural Areas*
Trained Visitors	2	...
Trained Dais	2	...
Trained Midwives	...	...

A statement showing Public Health Service in rural and urban areas in Baluchistan is subjoined below :—

Rural Areas—	
Medical Officer of Health	*Nil*
Health Licentiates	*Nil*
Director of Public Health (both for rural and urban areas) ...	1
Epidemic Staff	*Nil*
Sanitary Inspectors	*Nil*
Health Inspectors	*Nil*
Vaccinators—	
Males	8 (who also tour in rural areas).
Females	*Nil*
Urban Areas—	
Medical Officer of Health	One at Quetta.
Sanitary Inspectors	Eight
Health Inspectors	*Nil*
Vaccinators—	
Male	Eight
Female	*Nil*
Other Health Staff	*Nil*

MEDICAL GRADUATES WITHOUT PUBLIC HEALTH QUALIFICATIONS

Whole time	9 without P. H. qualifications and one with the P. H. qualifications.
Part-time	*Nil*

MEDICAL LICENTIATES

Whole-time	Male 8	Female 3
Part-time	*Nil*	*Nii*

A statement showing the distribution of medical personnel in Baluchistan during the year under report is subjoined below :—

(1) Male—	
(*a*) Central Service Class I Officer	3
(*b*) Assistant Surgeons Grade I	8
(*c*) Assistant Surgeons Grade II	8
(*d*) Compounders	56
(*e*) Nurses	6
(2) Female—	
(*a*) Woman Medical Service	1
(*b*) Assistant Surgeons Grade I	...
(*c*) Assistant Surgeons Grade II	6
(*d*) Midwives	13
(*e*) Nurses	6
(*f*) Compounders	4
(*g*) Nursing Superintendent	1
(*h*) Staff Nurses	4

School Health Service.—No such services are in existence at present. The schools at places where medical institutions exist are, however, periodically inspected.

APPENDIX X

POLICE

1. The strength and cost of the Baluchistan Police Force for the previous and current year is as shown :—

District	1948		1949	
	Strength	Cost	Strength	Cost
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Quetta-Pishin and Sibi ...	1079	10,54,936 12 0	1069	11,60,052 3 0
Zhob and Loralai	410	3,42,981 0 0	410	3,57,999 2 0
Baluchistan Railway Police ...	368	2,59,499 4 0	367	5,34,608 8 0

The decrease of 10 men in the Quetta-Pishin and Sibi District is due to 10 posts of Head Constables being held in abeyance consequent on the creation of 24 posts of Assistant Sub-Inspectors.

The increase in expenditure is mainly due to the increase of Pay Scales and Dearness Allowances etc.

2. *Crime.*—The following table shows the number of cases dealt with by the Force :—

	1948		1949	
	Class I—V	Class VI	Class I—V	Class VI
(*a*) Quetta-Pishin	838	1314	814	1716
(*b*) Sibi	91	260	100	407
(*c*) Chagai	15	66	14	15
(*d*) Loralai	58	235	34	142
(*e*) Zhob	60	297	48	350
(*f*) Baluchistan Railway Police	250	611	202	150

There is a noticeable decrease in the number of crimes in Class I-V (Offences under the Pakistan Penal Code) but Class VI (Petty Crimes) shows a corresponding increase.

The attached statement shows the result of Police working during the year.

3. *Health.*—The health of the Baluchistan Police Force on the whole has been very satisfactory and the number of Hospital admissions has been much lower than the previous year.

4. *Resignations.*—A total of 34 Resignations of Lower subordinates were accepted as against 32 during the previous year.

5. *Punishments.*—The number of departmental punishments awarded during the year has been more numerous on the whole as compared with 1948. A total of 210 departmental punishments, 6 major and the rest minor, were awarded as against 195, of which 20 were major and the rest minor, of the previous year.

6. *Rewards.*—During the year, rewards to the value of Rs. 3,169-0-0 and Rs. 1,724-8-0 were paid to Police personnel and members of the Public respectively as compared with Rs. 2,088 and Rs. 1,467-8-0 of the previous year.

7. *Denominations.*—Except for 13 Christians (Anglo-Pakistanis) the Force is comprised of only Muslims.

8. *Shortages.*—There was a total shortage of 12 personnel during the year which compares very favourably with the previous years when there was a shortage of 39 in 1948 and 90 in 1947.

9. *Recruiting.*—Recruitment on the whole was less than in the previous year, 19 personnel were recruited as against 57 during the last year. This can be put down to vacancies being filled by the absorption of Additional Police personnel into the Regular Force.

10. *Conduct and Discipline.*—Remained satisfactory.

11. *Education.*—The literacy of the Force was 43.67% as against 45% of the previous year. Every attempt is being made to recruit educated persons. Almost all upper Subordinates are literate.

12. During the year 1949 2 men deserted and 9 were discharged. There were no dismissals.

Statement showing the Result of Police Working during the year 1949.

District	Cases			Persons		
	True	Convicted	Per-centage	Sent for trial	Convicted	Per-centage
Quetta-Pishin	734	245	33	689	334	48
Sibi	80	30	37·5	74	39	53
Chagai	8	3	37·5	22	5	23
Loralai	43	23	53·48	72	35	48·61
Zhob	42	20	47·61	42	27	64·28
Railway	202	70	34·5	189	86	45·5

	Property		Percentage
	Stolen	Recovered	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Quetta-Pishin	2,72,515 8 2	80,629 10 5	30
Sibi	6,537 1 6	1,947 14 0	30
Chagai	1,042 10 0	947 10 0	91
Loralai	1,404 9 6	295 4 3	...
Zhob	3,557 5 3	1,375 1 3	...
Railway	62,121 11 11	32,637 13 9	52·5

APPENDIX XI

JAILS

The daily average of prisoners of all classes was 10,011.08. The numbers of prisoners received during the year under report was 9,221.

The table below gives the figures for the jails and lock-ups in the various districts for the year under report :—

	Daily average of prisoners of all classes Table No. 8	Dieting charges cost per head per annum Table No. 8	Daily average No. of sick Prisoners Table 9	Percentage of daily sick to daily average
1. Central Jail, Mach	600·54	143·58	19·34	3·24
2. District Jail, Quetta	127·74	183·80	13·00	1·14
3. District Jail, Sibi	113·76	181·04	·32	2·81
4. Quetta/Pishin District	11·72	416·79	...	...
5. Sibi District	68·09	180·33	...	...
6. Chagai District	5·15	369·17	·01	...
7. Zhob District	44·29	203·60	...	...
8. Bolan Sub Division	·08	1,483·12	...	...
9. Loralai District	38·71	154·50	3·60	...
Total ...	1,011·08	3,315·93	36·27	7·19

The expenditure on guard and maintenance was Rs. 4,99,880. The cost per head being 494.40 per annum.

There were only seven deaths during the year under report. On the whole the health of the prisoners was very good.

The discipline in all the Jails during the year was satisfactory.

APPENDIX XII

Reports on acceding State

Kalat State

General and Political.—The area of Kalat State is 31,377 square miles. The population according to Census of 1941, is 2,92,769. Owing to increase the population in 1949-50 was estimated to about 3,20,000. These figures include about 40,000 nomads. Average density of population per square mile of cultivable area is 132 souls. The occupation of the population with the exception of nomads is generally flock owning and agriculture. Kalat is the capital of the State which is at a distance of 90 miles from Quetta and is connected by a fair-weather road.

2. The boundaries of the State are :—

North—Sibi, Quetta and Chagai Districts ;

South—Sind & Bela State ;

East—Sibi, Bugti and Jacobabad Districts ;

West—Kharan & Mekran States and Chagai District.

3. The Council of Ministers appointed in the State as reported in report for 1945-46 was dissolved in 1948, and instead Secretaries were appointed to run the Administration under the direct supervision of the Wazir-i-Azam. Mr. Muhammad Zarif Khan held the post of Wazir-i-Azam throughout the year.

4. Although the general public of the State is not financially well off, yet they contributed Rs. 40,000, for the Quaid-i-Azam Memorial Fund. The Small Savings Scheme was introduced in the 2nd half of the year 1950, but very little progress was made in this respect, as the public are generally poor and cannot afford to contribute to the scheme and being mostly illiterate do not understand the advantages of the scheme.

5. *Revenue and Finance.*—The financial position of the Kalat State at the close of the year 1949-50 in comparison with that of the preceding three years is given below :—

Year	Receipt	Expenditure	Result
1946-47	19,17,147	25,09,849	(—) 5,92,702
1947-48	18,59,176	31,74,077	(—) 13,14,901
1948-49	25,18,008	24,90,884	(+) 27,124
1949-50	18,65,440	22,59,158	(—) 3,93,718

6. *Legislation.*—The criminal cases are generally decided through Local Jirgas, Provincial Jirgas and the Sardari Jirga. These Jirgas are presided over by the Tehsildars, Nazims and the Home Secretary respectively. In the Sardari Jirga only Sardars participate and cases of very serious nature are referred to it.

7. During the year under review 1,140 criminal cases were decided and a fine of Rs. 1,15,430 was realized and credited into the State Treasury.

8. The civil cases are also decided by Jirgas, but where the parties concerned so desire they are referred to the Qazis for decision under the Shariat Law. One Qazi is appointed at each Tehsil Headquarters.

9. 880 civil cases were disposed of through Qazis under the Shariat Law during 1949-50. The appeals in such cases are heard by the Wazir-i-Muarif.

10. The Central Jail for the State prisoners is at Mastung. Accused sentenced to long terms of imprisonment are sent to the Central Jail Mach subject to the maximum of 30 at a time. The cost of food of the prisoners sent to the Central Jail, Mach is borne by the State.

11. *Weather and Crops.*—Rainfall. The figures of rainfall for various stations during the year 1949-50 are given below :—

Province	Station	Rainfall.	
		Inches	Cents.
Kalat	Kalat	...	4·00
	Mangocher	...	11·23
Kachi	Bhag	...	4·58
	Gandawa	...	4·31
	Mirpur	...	2·89
	Lehri	...	4·67
	Dhadar	...	3·97
Sarawan	Mastung	...	11·50
Jhallawan	Khuzdar	...	7·43
	Mashkai	...	2·83
	Wadh	...	4·90
	Zehri	...	4·51
	Sorab	...	4·65

12. *Irrigation.*—The greater part of the State is barren and hilly Kachi Province, however, has a compact flat area. The only perennia water is from Bolan and Mula Rivers which irrigate some areas in Kach Province. Another regular source of water supply is derived from Kare zes, an underground water channel system, which also irrigates a vast are in Sarawan and Jhallawan Provinces, but the chief source of irrigation i flood-water which is controlled by means of embankments and terrace called *gandas* and *bunds*. A number of State owned Karezes, together wit *bunds* and *gandas* were repaired by the State during the year. Larg sums were advanced by the State for the improvement of Karezes owne by Zamindars and construction and maintenance to *gandas* and *bunds* i the year under report.

13. *Products.*—Wheat, Jowari, Fruits, Cotton and Wool are the chi products of the State. During the period under review prices shot up an cultivaters made some profit out of foodgrains. The big land owne made considerable profits through horticultural gardens and many ne fruit orchards were planted. The State has got 3 big agricultural farms one at Gandawa, the other at Bhagbana and the third at Mastung wit

horticultural gardens attached to each giving a net income of about Rs. 40,000 annually. Efforts are being made to improve and develop these farms with mechanised agriculture and horticulture. The State is self supporting in foodgrains and can usually spare a small quantity for export.

14. The land revenue realized during the year was Rs. 5,38,759 as against the estimated amount of Rs. 6,69,000.

15. *Forests*.—There are no big forests in the State. Ephedra, Artimesia, etc. and several other medicinal herbs are grown in the State.

16. *Coal Mines*.—Besides the Degari Coal Mines run departmently by the State, a number of Coal Mines Leases have been sanctioned in favour of various firms. There being plenty of coal in the State hills, more applications are pouring in for prospecting licenses. There has been an income of Rs. 1,38,246 from Degari Mines, and royalties on coal during the year under report.

17. *Commerce and Trade*.—As compared with the previous years trade remained dull. Previously the essential commodities like Cotton Piece Goods, Silken Piece Goods, etc. used to be imported through Pasni Port, but the main procurement Centres of State now are Quetta, Sukkur and Karachi. With the removal of control over cotton cloth and other essential commodities the position became easier for the average consumer. Almost all necessities of life were available in abundance but the prices remained on the high side.

18. A sum of Rs. 2,14,022 was realized on account of Export duty, etc. during 1949-50 as per detail given below :—

	Rs.
Export Duty	83,946
Octroi Duty	66,832
Sung Duty	56,991
Transit Duty	6,253
Total ...	2,14,022

19. *Communications*.—Fair weather roads cannect almost all the important stations of the State. Public carriers regularly ply between Kalat—Quetta, Kalat—Panjgur, Kalat—Dhadar, Dhadar—Sibi, Belpat—Bhag, Nuttal—Gandawa—Mirpur, Mastung—Mastung Road (Railway Station). A number of vehicles are also maintained by the State for transportation purposes.

20. *Posts & Telegraphs*.—No Post or Telegraph Office was opened during the period under report. There are three Government Telegraph Offices at Kalat, Mastung and Dhadar.

21. *Public Health*.—There remained a dearth of qualified Doctors during the period under review. Only one Assistant Surgeon was available in Kalat Hospital. Other dispensaries remained in the charge of compounders. In November, 1949, a qualified Doctor (M.B.B.S.) was employed who looked after the department during the remaining period under report. There are 11 dispensaries. During this year a new dispensary at Zehri was opened and equipment worth Rs. 3,000 was purchased for it.

22. *Education.*—During the year under report twelve new primary schools were opened thus raising the number from 26 to 38 *i.e.* 3 High, 4 Middle, and 31 Primary. There were 1,734 students on roll in February, 1949, which steadily rose to 2,261 up to February 1950. The entire burden of expenditure incurred in connection with the opening of new schools was borne by the State. The people now feel the necessity of education and there is a general intellectual awakening among them. Hostels are attached to all the three High Schools where there is a sufficient accommodation for the boarders. Certain additions were made to some school buildings.

23. The results of Middle and Matriculation examinations were satisfactory. During 1949-50 a sum of Rs. 2,108 was granted to eight students for higher studies.

24. The number of trained teachers continued to be low, but efforts were made to attract as many trained teachers as possible. A sum of about Rs. 1,40,000 was spent on the Education Department during the year under report.

APPENDIX XIII

Lasbela State

General.—The Political charge of the State was held by K. B. Sherzaman Khan, Political Agent, Baluch States, Mastung, during the period under report.

The post of Wazir Lasbela State, was held by Mirza Ahmad Ali Khan during the period under report.

Administration of Lands.—The land taxation remained unchanged. The revenue assessed amounted to Rs. 1,47,696|1|- as against Rs. 1,70,852|5|11 of preceding year. The decrease was due to poor rainfall during the year under review.

Administration of Justice.—The criminal cases of all description instituted were 1,076 which included 476 pending cases from the preceding year. Out of these 818 were disposed of before the close of the year leaving a balance of 492.

These cases involved the arrest of 296 persons of whom 10 were found guilty and convicted and 263 released. The remaining 28 were placed on the list of under trials. During the year under report 7 cases related to murder and 15 to adultry. The majority of other cases were of petty thefts and pilferage etc.

The fine imposed during the year under review amounted to Rs. 17,010|10|8. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 8,493|10|3 was realised in cash leaving a balance of Rs. 17,898|-|5 recoverable at the close of the year.

The value of the property stolen was Rs. 5,170 of which Rs. 3,390 was recovered as against Rs. 1,740 in the preceding year.

There were 35 prisoners in Bela Jail at the close of the year against 33 in the preceding year.

The following table shows the Civil, Revenue, Miscellaneous and Execution cases disposed of during the year under report :—

	1948-49	1949-50
1. Civil	205	385
2. Revenue	74	85
3. Miscellaneous	164	158
4. Execution	258	326

The value of Civil and Executive cases disposed of amounted to Rs. 20,772|12|- and Rs. 4,469|8|- against Rs. 5,497|8|- and Rs. 7,130 respectively in the preceding year.

Military Force.—The Lassi Force and Military Police Force of 195 men continued to be maintained by the State. The Force performed its duty satisfactorily. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 53,365|5|- against Rs. 56,601|6|9 in the preceding year.

Police.—No regular Police Force was maintained by the State.

Village Watchmen.—The State Levies who are entrusted with duties of the Police as well as other miscellaneous works connected with the revenue and Judicial Administration also performed the duties of the Village Watchmen. They numbered 145.

Production and Distribution.—The yield in the crops was un-satisfactory due to the failure of timely rains.

The whole-sale price per maund of Ghee, goat hair and wool prevailing in the State during the year were as under :—

	Ghee	Goat-Hair	Wool
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1949-50			
Permanent Owners	140	60	120
Nomads	130	70	115
1948-49.			
Permanent Owners	90	30	25
Nomads	100	40	35

The rain recorded at Bela from 1st January to 31st December 1950, was 6.04 inches.

Irrigation.—The bunds remained in good condition, except bunds in Lakhra & Welpat Niabats which were repaired.

Wages & Labour.—There was appreciable increase in the rates of wages of Labour during the year.

Trade & Manufacture.—The imports chiefly consisted of dates, cloths, cigarettes, sugar, by sea while the exports consisted of dried fish, Mung, Mustard seeds, Jowari, wool and ghee.

The 'sung' collected amounted to Rs. 33,146|4|2 against Rs. 4,39,284|5|11, in the preceding year. The decrease was due to the migration of hindu traders from the State to India.

No mines were worked out in the State.

Country liquor is manufactured locally at Uthal for consumption in the State. No Opium or Bhang was cultivated in the State during the period under report. The total receipt under this head amounted to Rs. 6,000.

Communication.—The existing Karachi—Bela—Hab Dureji, Bela Hingol Motor tracks were maintained by the State at a total cost of Rs. 26,653 against Rs. 20,664 during the preceding year.

Revenue & Finance.—The total income of the State during the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,60,389|8|- against Rs. 7,73,291|15|- during the preceding year. The decrease was due to the migration of Hindu merchants to India who handled most of the local trade. The income from sung, therefore, decreased from Rs. 4,39,284|5|11 to Rs. 3,33,146|4|- during the year under report.

The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,82,827|1|7 as against Rs. 4,96,988|5|7 of the previous year.

Medical.—The State maintained the following three dispensaries :—

a—Bela

b—Uthal

c—Ormara

The total cost on the maintenance of these dispensaries amounted to Rs. 25,900|-|9 as against Rs. 17,286|-|1 during the preceding year.

No infectious diseases were reported except a few cases of small pox, in some parts of the State. The total number of persons vaccinated during 1949-50 was 8,341 against 8,452 in the preceding year.

The number of persons treated in the State dispensaries during 1949-50 was 35,628 whereas during the preceding year it was 33,387.

The number of surgical operations carried out during 1949-50 and 1948-49 was 596 & 601 respectively.

The cost of sanitation amounted to Rs. 4,754 as against Rs. 4,685|13|- during the preceding year.

Education.—The State maintained 12 Schools during 1949-50 as against 7 in the preceding year, which includes one Middle School at Bela, one Lower Middle School at Ormara and the rest Lower Primary Schools. The number of students during 1949-50 was 614 against 326 during the preceding year.

The cost of maintenance of these schools amounted to Rs. 16,754|15|9 against Rs. 10,220|2|8 during the preceding year.

APPENDIX XIV

KHARAN STATE

General & Political.—The general administration of the Kharan State is run by the Wazir with the consultation of the Chief of Kharan :—

Revenue and Finance.—The existing system of the State share of land revenue in kind is 1|6th of the produce throughout the State except Khudabadan and Kalag Niabats where 1|10th is taken by assessment called 'Zamanbandi' (tashkhis) and at Mashkel the rate is 1|10th of the produce taken in kind through batai system. The share of those lands which belong to the State is 1|4th of the produce throughout the State.

Criminal Justice—Legislation and protection.—The following Criminal, Civil, Revenue and Miscellaneous cases were instituted and disposed of during the year :—

	Instituted	Disposed of	Pending
Criminal	75	62	13
Civil	59	51	8
Revenue	20	15	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...

State Force.—The State Force is as under :—

Infantry	Levies and Orderlies	Camel Corps
173	55	10

Police.—There is no ragular police in this State. The police duty is performed by the State Levies.

Trade and Manufacture.—The chief articles of export are ghee, wool, wheat, camels, sheep and goats and Hing. The commodities imported are cloth, rice, kerosene oil, sugar, tea, pulses, matches and spices. The statement below will show the whole-sale prices per maund of ghee and wool prevailing in the State during the year :—

1. Ghee Kharani. Rs. 90 to 110 per maund.

2. Wool. Rs. 140 to 180 per maund.

Wages and Labour.—The rate of wages and labour remained at Rs. 1 to 1|8|- per head per day.

Mines and Minerals.—There is no mine in this State.

Excise.—There is no contract for the sale of foreign liquor or for the manufacture of country liquor and sale of other dangerous drugs.

Revenue and Finance.—The income and expenditure of the State is as follows :—

Income 1,02,852 Expenditure 2,28,792.

Vital Statistics.—The State maintains a Civil Dispensary at Kharan Kalat which is in the charge of an experienced compounder. There has been no indoor patients during the year. The daily average of patients was 30.

Education.—The State maintains one Middle School and one Primary School at Kharan Kalat and Khudabadan respectively. The number of the boys on roll was as under :—

1. Kharan	99.
2. Khudabadan	95.

APPENDIX XV

Mekran State

Medical.—The following Civil Dispensaries were maintained by the State as last year :—

1. Turbat.
2. Pasni.
3. Mand.

In addition, a dispensary was opened at Jiwani in September, 1949 under the charge of a Compounder. In spite of handsome scales of pay, the State Administration has not so far been able to secure the services of qualified doctors and compounders. The construction of a building for a dispensary was taken in hand at Kolwah during the year and is nearing completion. The dispensary at Pasni which was housed in rented building last year was shifted to the State owned building during the year under report.

The Civil Hospital at Panjgur owned by the Government of Pakistan continued to function in the eastern sector of the State to the great benefit of the Mekran State subjects. An annual contribution of Rs. 1,000 was made by the State.

The dispensary at Turbat remained in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon whereas those in Pasni and Mand remained in charge of Compounders for want of qualified doctors. The total number of patients treated at these dispensaries were :—

	Indoor	Out-door
(*a*) Panjgur	144	18,690
(*b*) Turbat	63	31,583
(*c*) Pasni	...	31,660
(*d*) Mand	47	18,590
(*e*) Jiwani	...	1,757

Owing to long distances from Quetta and Karachi, it was necessary to start a Medical Store at the Headquarters of the State to make available necessary medicines of general use to the State dispensaries on three monthly indent basis. Medicines worth Rs. 15,000 were accordingly stocked at Turbat and placed in charge of Sub Assistant Surgeon. As a result the supply of medicines to all dispensaries has been regular.

745 Surgical operations were performed during the year most of which were of minor nature.

No epidemics broke out in the State during the year. The health of the people remained generally satisfactory.

747 vaccinations were performed during the year.

Two refrigerators have been provided at Turbat and Pasni to stock necessary quantity of vaccine sera.

Meteorology.—The two barometre gauges at Panjgur and Turbat remained in working order. The temperature recorded at Turbat during the summer 1949-50 ranged between 116 and 120. The temperature of 122 was probably the highest in Western Pakistan. Punjgur, however, remained cooler.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall recorded, during the year, at Turbat was 3.85 inches and that at Mand 2.92 inches.

Agriculture.—Besides the dates, which is the main produce of the State, wheat, barley, paddy, jowar and pulses were cultivated in the State. Owing to lack of rains the khushkaba areas of Kulanch and Dasht remained dry with the result that the inhabitants of these places had to face scarcity. Most of the people migrated to other parts of the State to earn their livelihood. Some of them had to go over the adjoining State of Las Bela and even to Karachi. The major requirements of rice, which is the staple food of the people of the ports, had to be obtained from Karachi through the Food Supplies Department of the Pakistan Government. The area under cultivation was :—

	Acres
(1) Wheat	1,800
(2) Barley	1,428
(3) Baqla	500
(4) Paddy	4,000
(5) Jowar	1,116
(6) Mash	1,500
(7) Cheeda (Arsum)	300

Nerrikh and Rates.—The rates of commodities of common use current during the month of March 1950 in the main towns of the State are shown below :—

S. No.	Name of commodity	Rate	Unit
		Rs. a. p.	
	Turbat		
1.	Wheat	0 9 0	Per seer
2.	Rice	0 10 0	„
3.	Braley	...	
4.	Ghee	4 0 0	„
5.	Milk	0 8 0	„
6.	Sugar	1 6 0	„
	Panjgur		
1.	Wheat	0 9 0	„
2.	Rice	0 13 0	„
3.	Barley	0 6 0	„
4.	Ghee	3 8 0	„
5.	Milk	0 8 0	„
6.	Sugar	1 6 0	„

S. No.	Name of commodity	Rate	Unit
		Rs. a. p.	
	Pasni		
1.	Wheat	0 11 0	Per seer
2.	Rice	0 10 0	"
3.	Barley	...	
4.	Ghee	3 12 0	"
5.	Milk	0 12 0	"
6.	Sugar	1 2 0	"
	Jiwani		
1.	Wheat	0 10 0	"
2.	Rice	0 10 0	"
3.	Barley	...	
4.	Ghee	4 0 0	"
5.	Milk	0 12 0	"
6.	Sugar	1 2 0	"

Supplies.—(i) *Food.*—The State is deficit in food grains. Wheat and rice are imported for consumption in the interior. Rice for the ports of Pasni and Jiwani was, as usual, obtained from Karachi in addition to the above quota and was lifted on monthly basis.

(ii) *Cloth.*—For the major part of the year cloth was imported into the State through Gwadur which had to be restricted towards the end of the year. In spite of this check the cloth position, in the State, remained satisfactory due to the fact that sufficient stock was held by the merchants. Export to Karachi and Kharan, however, decreased causing some financial loss to the State.

Ports.—The two ports of Pasni and Jiwani were the main centre for fishing and import and export of goods. Fishing was fairly good. As a result of a check over imports and exports from Gwadur through the Mekran State only limited quantities of goods have been brought through State Ports. The subjoined table will show the description of imports and exports :—

Imports	*Exports*
1. Cloth.	1. Fish.
2. Sugar.	2. Hides.
3. Tea.	3. Cotton.
4. Soap.	4. Wool.
5. Petrol	5. Dotes.
6. Oils.	6. Peesh.
7. Haberdashery.	7. Mats.

The duty collected on these was Rs. 3,51,850 and Rs. 26,188 respectively.

Communications.—(i) The State is connected with Karachi by sea through its Pasni and Jiwani Ports. Steamers and boats ply between these places at irregular intervals.

(ii) By land the State is connected with Quetta *via* Kalat and with Jhallawan *via* Khuzdar.

Administration.—Law and Order. Complete peace prevailed throughout the State.

Mekran Militia.—In order to bring the Corps to the standard of the Frontier Corps, the Pakistan Government sanctioned the expansion and re-organisation of the Corps with effect from 1-4-1949.

APPENDICES TO PART II

APPENDIX I

Land Revenue.—The whole of this Province is under fluctuating assessment, except the four settled Tahsils and the Nasirabad Sub-Division of the Sibi District. The revenue is recovered in the greater part of Baluchistan in kind by Tashkhis (appraisement of crops) or Batai (division of próduce on threshing floors). In the Nasirabad Sub-Division revenue is recovered according to the sliding scale system of assessment.

The land revenue demand of the Province for the year 1949-50 amounted to Rs. 29,38,985 against Rs. 31,53,481 for 1948-49 (for details *see* Appendix II). The total demand, inclusive of the arrears for the previous year, was Rs. 31,12,045 against Rs. 33,05,011 during 1948-49. The total revenue collections during the year amounted to Rs. 26,61,017 (including Rs. 2,49,540 on account of Grazing-Tax), against Rs. 29,14,772 (including Rs. 3,43,420 on account of Grazing-Tax) during the preceding year. The decrease in demand and collections is due to the facts that lesser areas were sown and successfully cropped and that there was a fall of one lac and six thousand odd rupees in the demand of Grazing-Tax of the Zhob District. A sum of Rs. 1,34,013 remained unrecovered at the end of the year of which the major portion pertained to the Jhatpat and Usta Tahsils for which remission had been recommended but not sanctioned during the year.

Remissions to the extent of Rs. 2,32,967 were sanctioned during the year under report against those of Rs. 1,27,483 in the previous year. The increase is due to the facts (1) that extensive Kharaba remissions were sanctioned for the Nasirabad Sub-Division of the Sibi District and (2) that the surcharge on Grazing-Tax due from trans-border Powindahs was remitted by the Government of Pakistan. Details of remissions and suspensions are given in Appendix III.

A sum of Rs. 70,596 was paid as Malikana (allowance to headmen for collection of land revenue) against Rs. 79,863 paid in 1948-49.

The details of revenue demand and collections were given in Appendix II.

Grazing-Tax collected during the year is included in the figures under the head revenue. The amounts collected on this account during the year under report and the preceding year are given below :—

	1948-49	1949-50
	Rs.	Rs.
From nomads	2,50,705	1,21,671
From permanent inhabitants	92,715	1,27,869
Total ...	3,43,420	2,49,540

APPENDIX II

LAND REVENUE

The following table compares the amount assessed, collected and not recovered in the year 1949-50 with the corresponding figures for the preceding year :—

Particulars	1948-49	1949-50	Difference (+) increase (—) decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	
I.—GROSS DEMAND			
(*a*) Arrears for previous year	*1,51,530	1,73,060	(+) 21,530
(*b*) Current year's demand	31,53,481	29,38,985	(—) 2,14,496
Total ...	33,05,011	31,12,045	(—) 1,92,966
II.—COLLECTIONS			
(*a*) Arrears for previous year	%43,986	8,129	(—) 35,857
(*b*) Current year's demand	28,70,786	26,52,888	(—) 2,17,898
Total ...	29,14,772	26,61,017	(—) 2,53,755
III.—AMOUNTS NOT RECOVERED			
(*a*) Remissions	1,27,483	2,32,967	(+) 1,05,484
(*b*) Malikana	79,863	70,596	(—) 9,267
(*c*) Suspensions	100	...	(—) 100
(*d*) Grain and Cash allowances	13,722	13,452	(—) 270
(*e*) Arrears	@1,69,071	1,34,013	(—) 35,058
Total ...	3,90,239	4,51,028	(+) 60,789

*The increase of Rs. 98 is due to the arrears of the previous year in Bolan not having been shown in the last year.

%The variation of Rs. 21 is on account of the collections made towards the amount mentioned in the above note.

@The difference of Rs. 77 is a result of the above note.

This table includes the sum of Rs. 6,216 on account of land revenue of the Bolan Tahsil for 1949-50 which is paid to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

APPENDIX III

Following are the details of remissions and suspensions granted during the year 1949-50 :—

District	Tahsil	Amount remitted	Amount suspended
		Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	Quetta	197	...
	Pishin	385	...
Sibi	Sibi	7,858	...
	Shahrig	663	...
	Jhatpat	23,105	...
	Usta	1,39,541	...
Loralai	...	...	...
Zhob	Fort Sandeman	24,643	...
	Hindubagh	17,506	...
	Killa Saifullah	19,069	...
Chagai	...	...	...
Bolan	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,32,967	...

APPENDIX IV

RAINFALL IN INCHES

Stations	Average of 10 years from 1931-32 to 1940-41	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50
Quetta	10·84	5·90	7·76	10·52
Sibi	4·51	3·15	4·31	10·90
Harnai	13·78	8·62	10·14	17·36
Fort-Sandeman	11·29	6·57	9·60	8·15
Nushki	6·77	4·22	1·29	4·67
Mach	7·05	5·07	6·86	7·39
Loralai	4·33	6·68	6·60	10·04

APPENDIX V

TACCAVI

Statement showing advances amounting to Rs. 5,00,000 actually made during the year 1949-50 as compared with Rs. 4,97,050 advanced in the preceding year.

District	Land Improvement Loans Act		Agriculturists Loans Act		Total		Variations Increase + Decrease —
	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Zhob	40,000	50,430	...	4,700	40,000	55,130	+15,130
Quetta-Pishin	1,65,400	1,46,000	21,900	40,000	1,87,300	1,86,000	—1,300
Chagai	33,750	8,750	18,500	45,500	52,250	54,250	+2,000
Loralai	76,000	8,000	10,000	78,000	86,000	86,000	...
Sibi	74,750	54,620	54,550	64,000	1,29,300	1,18,620	—10,680
Bolan Sub-Division	2,200	...	...	...	2,200	...	—2,200
Total ...	3,92,100	2,67,800	1,04,950	2,32,200	4,97,050	5,00,000	+2,950

APPENDIX VI

MUNICIPAL AND BAZAR FUNDS

Statement showing the opening and closing balances of the Municipal and Bazar Funds in Baluchistan for the year 1949-50

S. No.	Name of the Fund	Opening Balance	Receipts	Total	Expenditure	Closing Balance
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Quetta Municipal Fund	9,78,058 0 0	13,01,117 0 0	22,79,175 0 0	12,64,032 0 0	10,15,143 0 0
	Total ...	9,78,058 0 0	13,01,117 0 0	22,79,175 0 0	12,64,032 0 0	10,15,143 0 0
2	Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund ...	82,939 12 11	3,04,244 10 10	3,87,184 7 9	3,79,494 1 9	7,690 6 0
3	Sibi Bazar Fund	21,723 0 0	1,19,690 0 0	1,41,413 0 0	1,20,697 0 0	20,716 0 0
4	Nasirabad Bazar Fund	14,225 14 7	5,545 8 0	19,771 6 7	14,561 2 0	5,210 4 7
5	Loralai Bazar Fund	44,106 12 4	1,16,238 1 0	1,60,344 13 4	1,06,588 13 10	53,755 15 6
6	Bolan Bazar Fund	14,332 3 6	15,491 6 11	29,823 10 5	12,384 3 6	17,439 6 11
7	Nushki Bazar Fund	1,14,207 8 5	64,548 10 9	1,78,756 3 2	94,075 10 0	84,680 9 2
8	Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	65,177 0 8	86,238 1 0	1,51,415 1 8	88,193 7 3	63,221 10 5

Note.—The figures of the Closing balance do not include the following investments by the following Bazar Funds :—

1. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund 7,83,400
2. Sibi Bazar Fund 52,300
3. Bolan Bazar Fund 14,800
4. Loralai Bazar Fund 40,000
5. Nushki Bazar Fund 62,000

APPENDIX VII

Serious offences committed during the calendar year 1949

Section of the Indian Penal Code	Quetta	Sibi	Loralai	Zhob	Chagai	Total 1949	Total 1948	Total 1947
1. Rioting, 147, 148	41	2	...	...	...	43	75	47
2. Murder, 302	34	89	94	51	2	270	287	228
3. Attempt to murder, 307	24	146	38	...	1	209	167	147
4. Culpable Homicide, 304	8	...	70	...	4	82	63	53
5. Hurt with aggravation, 325, 326, 333	102	286	50	26	5	469	938	720
6. Kidnapping, 363 & 369	15	15	34	23	1	88	89	119
7. Rape, 376	5	6	38	...	2	51	33	45
8. Un-natural offences, 377	5	6	1	...	...	12	10	17
9. Suicide—Attempt to commit, 309	438	501	132	83	54	1,208	1,656	1,829
10. Theft, 379, 382, 401	49	39	46	11	12	157	159	173
11. Robbery 392, 394	3	...	4	2	...	9	23	5
12. Dacoity with murder, 396	37	32	20	2	...	91	99	52
13. Dacoity other cases, 395, 397, 400, 402	55	60	11	53	8	187	315	231
14. Receiving stolen property, 411-414	53	46	3	2	...	104	169	151
15. Mischief with aggravation, 429, 432, 435, 440. ...	9	...	2	...	...	11	61	25
16. Criminal trespass resulting in death, 452, 460. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...

Section of the Indian Penal Code	Quetta	Sibi	Loralai	Zhob	Chagai	Total 1949	Total 1948	Total 1947
17. Criminal trespass relating to offences, 453, 456.	31	...	14	...	...	45	11	1
18. Adultery, 497	50	...	44	...	...	94	203	34
19. Abducting, 498	6	...	...	...	...	6	24	9
Total 1949	965	1,228	601	253	89	3,136	...	...
Total 1948	1,733	1,563	669	276	101	...	4,384	...
Total 1947	587	1,323	1,328	562	87	...	...	3,887

Note.—This statement includes the number of offences tried by Jirga.

APPENDIX VIII

Following is the summary of Civil, Revenue, Criminal work done under Judicial proceedings in the year 1949

	Civil cases and appeals				Criminal cases and appeals		
	Numbers of regular cases	Numbers of Misc. cases	Regular Appeals	Misc. Appeals	Numbers of cases	Numbers of Regular appeals	Numbers of Misc. applications
Pending from previous year	275	73	5	4	529	49	10
Instituted	1,219	293	50	26	14,395	262	23
Total ...	1,494	366	55	30	14,924	311	33
Disposed of ...	1,168	311	38	17	14,479	264	22
Pending at the close of the year ...	326	55	17	13	445	47	11

APPENDIX IX

VETERINARY

The existing 11 dispensaries continued to work though the paucity of qualified Veterinary Assistant Surgeons continued. There were seven qualified Veterinary Assistant Surgeons at the beginning of the year. One of the stipendiary students completed training and was employed as Veterinary Assistant Surgeon during January 1950. One of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon was promoted as Assistant Animal Husbandry Officer leaving seven qualified Veterinary Assistant Surgeons including four retired persons at the end of the year with four compounders, working as incharge of the dispensaries. One of the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons retired and was re-employed.

Work done at Dispensaries	1948-49	1949-50
1. Treated as outdoor and indoor patients	60,656	57,238
2. Number of patients supplied with medicines, but not brought to the dispensaries.	20,235	18,993
3. Castration performed	3,412	4,086
Work done on tour		
1. Outbreaks of contagious diseases reported	541	449
2. Outbreaks of contagious diseases attended	528	436
3. Villages visited for above	815	1,000
4. Number of animals treated for contagious diseases ...	91,735	99,207
5. Number of animals treated for non-contagious diseases ...	14,120	7,748
6. Number of animals inoculated against contagious diseases ...	15,454	25,311
7. Number of animals attacked by contagious diseases ...	1,09,046	1,01,871

Fairs and Shows	Number of Entries		Prize money awarded
	1948-49	1949-50	Rs.
Sibi—			
Horses	345	231	977
Cattle	794	844	1,885
Usta Muhammad—			
Horses	171	155	413
Cattle	450	345	583
Gumbaz—			
Horses	99	122	230
Cattle	641	742	370
Pishin—		Not held.	

Live Stock slaughtered at recognised slaughter houses.

	1948-49	1949-50
Sheep and Goats ...	1,43,330	1,08,821
Cattle ...	5,487	5,877
Buffaloes ...	232	265
Camel ...	177	158

Cattle Breeding.

At the beginning of the year there were 32 bulls working for upgrading the indegenious cattle. Three of them were stationed at Veterinary or Agriculture institutions and the remaining twenty nine were given out to villagers under the modified subsidy system. Two bulls were withdrawn and sold off and twelve lapsed to the Keepers. Twelve bulls were bought during February, 1950 at an average cost of Rs. 542 bringing the balance at the end of the year to thirty.

As most of the bulls were working in villages it has not been possible to ascertain the number of cows covered or of the progeny produced.

Education.

At the beginning of the year there were seven students under training at Lahore Veterinary College at Government expense. Another three were sent up during September 1949, bringing the total to ten. Out of these one qualified, leaving nine at the end of the year.

Poultry Breeding.

The temporary scheme for the improvement of Poultry Industry continued with the results stated below :—

Eggs produced ...	12,283
Eggs Hatched at the Farm ...	1,996
Eggs sold for hatching to the public ...	2,380
Eggs sold for table purposes ...	7,518
Eggs broken accidently ...	27
Eggs carried over to next year ...	362
Birds sold ...	365
Birds died ...	320

	Hen	Cock	Young Stock
Total number of birds at the end of the year ...	82	35	81

Expenditure

	Rs.
1. Superintendence ...	23,264
2. Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	68,643
3. Cattle Breeding ...	8,501
4. Education ...	9,230
5. Poultry Scheme ...	10,730
6. Scheme for application of Biological products ...	19,207

Receipts

	Rs. a. p.
1. Poultry Scheme ...	2,410 11 6
2. Cattle Breeding ...	841 0 0
3. Miscellaneous ...	448 0 0

APPENDICES TO PART III

APPENDIX "A"

Statement showing the capital value of Buildings (including water supplies and Electrical Installations) maintained and expenditure on Minor Works and maintenance including operation of installations under Civil Works.

Capital value of	To end of 3/1949	To end of 3/1950
	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings including water supplies and Electrical Installations ...	1,75,20,000	1,75,67,225

Expenditure	1948-49		1949-50	
	Minor Works	Repairs	Minor Works	Repairs
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	54,618	4,48,590	1,03,480	7,09,411

APPENDIX "B"

Statement showing the capital value of Buildings (including water supply installations) maintained and expenditure on Minor Works and maintenance under Tribal Areas.

Capital value of	To end of 3/1949	To end of 3/1950
	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings including water supply installations	27,85,000	27,85,000

Expenditure	1948-49		1949-50	
	Minor Works	Repairs	Minor Works	Repairs
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	16,290	85,303	26,648	96,026

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